The Bombay Gazette.

325

[With Supplement.

No. 9,940—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSday, 30th September, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey Passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night, can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 5th October, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd October, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on THURSDAY, 21st October, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th September, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY" of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 6th September 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P. Noml.	Sg. about
s.s. WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2700	400	10th Oct.
s.s. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2700	400	To follow.
s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2100	300	ditto.
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2300	300	ditto.
s.s. TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2100	300	ditto.
s.s. RYDALL HALL	O. Lloyd	2700	400	ditto.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. }
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P. Noml.	
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3069	400	about 20th Oct.
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	to follow.
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	do.
s.s. TRINACRIA	L. White	2107	424	do.
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	Rs.
New York	600
Liverpool	500
Marseilles and Genoa	450
Naples	400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
s.s. POONA	3131	550	H. Weighell	2nd Oct.
— THIBET	2193	400	W. Jordon	9th „
s.s. VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	16th „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
s.s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	D. Rennoldson	13th „
— BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s.s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	13th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	20th „
s.s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	27th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1880.
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	8th Oct.
ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	22nd „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th Sept. 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th May 1880.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE CLAN LAMONT, S. S., 2,100 tons, will sail hence for LONDON via KURRACHEE on or about 4th proximo. She carries a Stewardess.

PASSAGE MONEY .... Rs. 475

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND BACK.

THE Co's s.s. NARENTA, Captain G. Mettel, will be despatched from this port on the 7th October, 1880.

For Return Tickets, Freight, etc, etc, apply to

G. MARINITSCH, Acting Agent,

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27 September, 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Road, near the house of the late Juggunath Sunkersett, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware and glassware, table ornaments 3, 4, 6 light chandeliers. By order of the mortgagee and on account of the mortgagors the same comprising plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet and pickle frame, table spoons and forks, chamber and piano candlesticks, cutlery and handsome French polished furniture, comprising drawing room, dining, pier, side, card, office, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, low, and malet pattern, arm and without arm chairs, side board, whatnot, blackwood screen, teapoys, toilet stands, hat stands four posts bedsteads, chests of draws, clothes presses, dressing glasses, towel horses, Brussels and Cambay carpets, table lamps, eight light chandelier, six, four, and three lights argand lamp, double light wall brackets, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, bathroom furniture, &c., &c., &c.

AT 3 P. M.

7 Diamond rings.
3 Golden watch guards.
Property is now on view.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th September, 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF DAMAGED CHINA CRACKERS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters ex s. s. China from Hongkong.

M
G T M
N F L C } 20 cases damaged China crackers.
1,000

Y H C
C J M } 10 „ „ „ „
N F L C

SALE OF RANGOON CARGO RICE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hurjee Jamal. 195 bags Rangoon cargo rice.

SALE OF NAPOLEON PRICE AND CO.'S SUPERIOR PERFUMERY.

On MONDAY next, the 4th October at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of superior perfumery just landed ex s. s. Verona, comprising real old brown windsor soap, clarified honey, pure glycerine and glycerine and almond meal soap, registered golden oil, marrow oil and frangipani pomade, concentrated essence of spinarosa, white, damask and mess rose, jockey club, essence bopuet, opoponax, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on a day to be hereafter fixed at the Apollo Pier Hotel, Apollo House, Fort, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood hotel furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class full-sized billiard table by Bennett, complete with billiard and pool balls, cues, marking board and 6-light lamp by Burroughs and Watts, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by John Brinsmead, a sewing machine by Wilcox and Gibbs, an English-built open carriage nearly new, and one shigram in good repair, a splendid collection of ferns and rare plants in tubs, boxes, and pots, wire harburs and stands, a quantity of photographic kit consisting of lenses by Dalmeyre, Ross, Voightlanda and others, cameras, stands, head rest, travelling baths, negatives, boxes, glasses, &c., also a thoroughbred bull terrier slut (if not previously disposed of), &c., the property of W. H. Sargent, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th September, 1880.

HOWARD'S GENUINE QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 oz. vials. Price Rs. 9 per vial.

WARDEN & Co.

14, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

REQUIRED, a CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT, must be a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Bachelor preferred. Unexceptional references necessary. Apply by letter only to

BALL, HOBSON, & Co.,
Chemists, Amballa.

ROOFING SLATES FOR SALE.

44,500 DUCHESSES (24″×12″)

Apply to

GEO. HILEY,
Officiating Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department.

Bombay, 28th September, 1880.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS AGAINST, or being indebted to, the estate of the late Brigadier General H. F. Brooke, Adjutant General Bombay Army, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from date of this advertisement.

E. A. GREEN, Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment, Poona.

25th September, 1880.

PERSONS having CLAIMS AGAINST, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Lieut. FRANK WHITTUCK, Wing Officer, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month, after which no claims will be attended to.

C. M. GRIFFITH, Lt. Colonel,
1st Bombay Grenadiers, President Committee of Adjustment.

Kandahar, 10th September, 1880.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 40. (forty) per share (being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum) will be PAID on and after the 29th instant to the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 16th instant, on production of the share certificate.

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
OF
HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
ENTRANCE FREE TO
BILLIARD SALOONS,
BALCONY Re. 1,
BY REFRESHMENT TICKET.
EVERY EVENING AT 9.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED for tapping barb and date trees on Bhandoop Estate in Salsett. Intending farmers to apply to

F. H. De BRITO,
High Court, Bombay.

Bombay, 29th Sept., 1880.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

Lessees...... Messrs. NORVILLE AND CROFTON.
Season 1880-81.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS
Available two nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 40 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8	Rs. 960
Private Box to hold 4	„ 480
Orchestra Stall	„ 100

BOOK TICKETS.

To suit the convenience of gentleman who are usually out of town on Saturdays in the season, books will be issued containing 10 Transferable Orchestra Stall Tickets available on any nights except Benefits. Price Rs. 100.

Note.—These Tickets will not be issued after the commencement of the season, when the usual price (Rs. 4) will be charged for an orchestra stall.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for credit of Theatre subscription.

A copy of the Prospectus, showing the subscribers' guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. Soundy & Co.

The following is the LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS up to date, including purchasers of Book tickets:—

BOX HOLDERS.

H. E. the Governor.
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
Hon. Mr. Ashburner.
Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft.
Hon. Mr. Melvill.
Hon. Mr. Bayley.
Mr. W. Maitland.
Capt Morland.
Mr. H. A. Hormarjee.
Mr. J. Poutz.
Mr. E. B. Carroll.
Mr. Beaufort.
Mr. J. M. Campbell.
Mr. Fachiri.
Dr. Hojel.

STALL HOLDERS.

Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.
Hon. Mr. Marriott.
Mr. Inverarity.
Mr. H. W. Richardson.
Mr. M. Macdonald.
Mr. K. Morojee.
Major Cowper.
Mr. Phipson.
Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, (2).
Dr. Lyon.
Mr. J. Mackay.
Mr. H. Curwen.
Mr. Bell.
Mr. C. A. Winter (2).
Mr. Mondolfo.
Mr. Westall.
Mr. A. Morrison.
Mr. Cormack.
Mr. Smyttan.
Mr. Gay.
Mr. Arthur.
Mr. R. Weir.
Mr. J. Wilson.
Mr. H. Stead (2).
Mr. Green.
Mr. Marinitsch.
Mr. F. G. Rimington.
Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.
Mr. L. P. Russell.
Mr. G. E. Noble (2.)
Col. Sexton.
Mr. Grattan Geary.
Mr. F. D. Parker.
Mr. H. W. Uloth.
Dr. Cody.
Mr. M.
Mr. Greenwood (2).
Dr. Blanc (2.)
Mr. A. Harvey (2.)
Mr. C. A. Turner (2.)
Dr. Langley (2).
Mr. Sturrock.
Mr. Haworth.
Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Kelly (2).
Mr. W. Gill (2.)
Mr. W. T. Lord.
Mr. Forrest.
Mr. Heinricks.
Mr. W. Taylor.
Mr. E. Spinner.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received a PARCEL of HALF-PINTS of CHAMPAGNE ex-S.S. "PALM":—

Price, Credit, Rs. 33-0; Cash, 31-8.

CUTLER, PALMER, and Co.,
BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES and LABOR for the several Factories of the Company during the coming cotton season. These requirements may be tendered for separately or together. Tenders will not be received after noon of 20th October, 1880. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Directors.

ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 28th September, 1880.

ANY PERSON or PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being INDEBTED to the ESTATE of the late Captain G. M. CRUICKSHANK, Royal Engineers, are requested to communicate with the undersigned WITHIN ONE MONTH, after which no claims will be entertained.

E. P. LEACH, Capt., R. E.,
and BREVET Major, President, Committee of Adjustment.

Kandahar, Sept. 17th, 1880.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Bisquit Dubouche and Co.'s Cognac.
Em. Dubois and Co.'s Cognac.
Three Dagger Brandy.
De St. Marceaux and Co.'s Champagne.
Fisse Thirion and Co.'s Champagne.
Carlton Whisky, 5 and 11 years old.
Price lists free on application.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO,
BOMBAY.

THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S CIRCASSIAN FLUID

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.

"You will perhaps be gratified to know that I consider the preparation you sent me highly satisfactory. It is quickly applied, is very effective and far preferable to the article made by a noted London manufacturer." (Sd.) N. V., November 5th, 1879.

Per Case Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's following steamers will be despatched from Bombay as above.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

S.S. NARENTA, Capt. G. Mettel, 17th October, 1880.
S. S. TEBE, Capt. B. Crillanovich, 27th November, 1880.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent,

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, September 27th, 1880.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE

THIS Tincture, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the Laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process. One phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

Per Phial Re. 1.; per dozen Rs. 9.; per pound (in bulk) quoted on application.

Sulphate of Quino-Cinchonine
([a]j = o)

The Crystalline representative of Indian Cinchoona Bark. Strongly recommended as a substitute for Quinine. Much superior to the Government Febrifuge or any of the minor alkaloids of Cinchona.

Per ounce Rs. 3-12. Wholesale quotation on application.

Kemp's Purifying Saline

To regard any imported nostrum as superior to the above is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption in the Bombay Presidency and an experience exceeding twenty-five years guarantee its Medicinal excellence. Per bottle Rs. 1-4; per dozen Rs. 12.

Kemp's Caucasian Insect Powder

"Best thing of the kind I ever saw."
"A boon to all sportsmen."
"My experience of it most satisfactory."
"Safe, efficacious, and economical."
"Unparalleled in expelling mosquitoes."
"Admirable."
"Efficacious, and shall be glad to recommend it."

Tins, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
Wholesale Chemists and Manufacturers
WHOLESALE PRICE LIST ON RECEIPT OF CARD
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER and COMPANY are periodically in receipt of large supplies from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with TREACHER & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

GYMKHANA AND OUTDOOR GAMES.

BADMINTON KIT.

	Cash prices. Rs.	a.
Complete Sets	45	0
Jefferies Bats .... each	7	0
India Rubber Balls .... doz. Rs. 3 4 to	4	4
Nets of colored card .... each	5	4
„ with poles, &c., complete	12	0
Shuttlecocks .... doz. Rs. 3 0 to	4	8
Do. with I. R. Bottoms .... each	0	14

BOXING GLOVES.

	Rs.	a.
Buckskin and Chamois, horse hair stuffed, set of four	9	0

CRICKET KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Balls, Boys', strongly Sewn ...... Re. 1 4 to	2	0
„ Double seamed .... each	3	8
„ Treble seamed .... „	4	4
Bats, Boys' .... Rs. 2 0 to	4	0
„ Match for practice .... each	5	8
„ „ best selected .... „	7	0
„ Single Cane .... „	8	8
„ Double Cane .... „	10	0
„ Treble Cane .... „	11	0
„ All Cane .... „	12	0
„ Presentation .... „	16	0
Batting Gloves .... pair	5	8
Leg Guards, Chamois .... „	6	8
„ „ Buckskin .... „	7	8
Measuring Tapes, 66 feet .... each	5	12
Nets for long stopping	12	8
Scoring Books .... Rs. 2 4 to	5	8
Shoes fitted with Spikes	11	0
Stumps, plain Ash .... set	4	8
„ with Brass Ferrules .... „	7	0
„ „ and iron points .... „	8	0
Wicket-keeping Gauntlets .... pair	6	8
Lilywhite's Guide	0	12

DUMB BELLS.

	Rs.	a.
Leather covered, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 lbs. per pair .... lb.	0	5

FENCING KIT.

	Rs	a.
Gloves .... pair	3	0
Hand Guards, wicker basket .... „	1	4
„ „ Buffalo .... „	4	8
Masks, best Wire .... pair Rs. 5 8 to	7	8
Single Sticks, English .... pair	1	0
Jackets and Lounging Pads		

FIVES.

	Rs.	a.
Bats .... each	2	4
Balls .... doz.	4	0

FISHING KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Flies, artificial .... doz. Rs. 1 12 to	2	12
Floats .... each „ 0 6 „	0	14
Gimp Traces .... „ „ 0 10 „	0	12
Gut, Trout .... hank	2	4
„ Salmon .... „	9	0
„ Casting Lines .... each Rs. 0 12 to	2	0
„ Traces .... „ „ 0 12 to	1	12

FISHING KIT.—*Continued.*

	Cash prices. Rs.	a.
Hooks Limerick .... dozen Rs. 0 4 to	0	6
„ Strong Treble .... „ „ 2 4 to	3	0
Hooks on Gimp .... „ „ 1 4 to	2	12
„ „ Gut .... „ „ 1 0 to	2	0
Lead Twine .... bundle	1	2
Lines, Plaited Silk, Plaited Silk Water proofed, and Twisted Silk and Hair, in 60, 80 and 100 yard lengths		
Lines Manchester Cotton Twine Company's, 60 yard lengths	2	0
Do. do. Water-proofed	2	8
Minnows, Phantom .... each Rs. 2 0 to	2	8
Reels, Brass, with secret checks .... „ „ 5 0 to	7	8
Rods, varying kinds and prices „ 14 0 to	32	0
Spoon Baits .... each Re. 1 4 to	1	12

FOOTBALL.

	Rs.	a.
Balls, with specially dressed hide leather .... Rs. 6 0 to	8	8
Spare Rubber insides .... „ 2 4 to	3	8

GOLF.

	Rs.	a.
Balls .... doz.	10	8
Cleeks and Irons .... each	4	8
Play Clubs and Putters .... „	3	8
Spoons, long, middle, and short .... „	3	8

HORIZONTAL BARS.

	Rs.	a.
The "Regimental," specially adapted for Military Gymnasia, with a one inch Steel Core running through its centre, complete with iron stays and screws	100	0

LAWN TENNIS.

	Rs.	a.
Complete Sets	54	0
Balls, India Rubber .... doz. Rs. 3 4 to	4	4
„ Flannel Covered .... „ 8 0 „	10	0
„ Canvas Covered .... doz.	8	0
Bats, English, Ladies .... each	5	4
„ „ Gents .... „	6	12
Nets complete	9	0

POLO.

	Rs.	a.
Canes with ashwood heads .... each	2	4
„ „ box wood „ .... „	3	0
Balls .... doz.	6	0

QUOITS.

4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½ lbs. per pair.

	Rs.	a.
Steel .... pound	1	0
Galvanised Iron .... „	1	2
Brass .... „	1	12

pins charged extra.

RACKETS.

	Rs.	a.
Jefferies' Bats, ash handled .... each	11	0
„ „ cane handled .... „	14	0
„ Balls .... doz. Re. 1-8 gross	16	0
Presses .... each	9	8
Shoes .... pair	10	8
String .... Set of three	3	8

SWIMMING BELTS.

	Rs.	a.
Cork, canvas covered .... Rs. 4 8 and	5	0

PARLOUR AND INDOOR GAMES.

BILLIARD KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Balls, best African Ivory set Rs. 27 0 to	54	0
„ „ „ Pool	130	0
„ „ „ Pyramid	175	0
Cloth, finest West of England for full sized Table and Cushions	100	0
Cues, plain ash and fancy inlaid		
Cue cement .... bottle	0	12
Cue Tips .... hundred	3	8
Cue Tip fasteners .... each	3	0
Pockets, strongest cord, ... set of six	6	4
Marking Boards, Pool Boxes, Rules, &c.		

BEZIQUE.

	Rs.	a.
Sets for two players .... Rs. 1 8 to	15	0
„ „ four .... „ 3 0 to	20	0

CRIBBAGE.

	Rs.	a.
Boards Straight and triangular ... Re. 1 8 to	2	0
Boxes for one and two packs of cards .... Rs. 1 12 and	2	4
"Our Mutual Friend" cases ... Rs. 2 4 to	4	0

DICE.

	Rs.	a.
Best Ivory .... set of three	1	0
Red Leather Cups .... pair	1	2

DOMINOES.

	Rs.	a.
Double Sixes .... set Rs. 1 8 and	3	0
Double Nines .... „ „ 2 4 „	4	0

PLAYING CARDS.

Assorted colours and patterns in large variety.

	Rs.	a.
Third Harrys .... pack	0	10
Figured Harrys .... „	1	2
Gold Harrys .... „	1	4
Club House Moguls .... „	1	4
Extra-figured Moguls .... „	1	8
Palace Moguls .... „	1	12
Palace Gold Moguls .... „	2	0

PLAYING CARDS—*Continued.*

	Rs.	a.
American "Squeezers" .... pack	1	8
Do. with Gilt Edges .... „	1	12

A reduction in price by the dozen packs.

DRAUGHTS.

	Rs.	a.
Leather covered Boards .... Rs. 3 8 to	5	8
Ebony and Boxwood men sets ... „ 1 4 to	1	12

RACE GAME.

	Rs.	a.
Boards with men, &c.	7	0

CHESS.

	Rs.	a.
Leather covered Boards .... Rs. 3 8 to	4	8
Ebony and Boxwood men .... „ 3 4 „	4	12
Mahogany Travelling Boards ...... „ 8 0 „	12	0
"B. C. D." Boards	9	0

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.

	Rs.	a.
Compendium	30	0
Cabinet with drawer	40	0
Royal Cabinet with wings	60	0
Multitudes	34	0
Combination set of Parlour Games for Children	22	8

GO-BANG.

	Rs.	a.
Sets complete .... Rs. 4 8 to	7	0
Planchette Boards	5	4
Pope Joan Boards	5	0

WHIST MARKERS.

	Rs.	a.
Cavendish .... pair	3	8
Camden .... „	3	8

Treatises and Guides on Whist.

BACKGAMMON.

	Rs.	a.
Book-form Boards	5	8
Do. with men and dice	7	0

Detailed Illustrated Catalogues gratis on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.

Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATION OF PREMISES.

CHOICE AND NEW ASSORTMENTS OF EVERY CLASS OF GOODS WILL BE OPENED SHORTLY.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

N.B.—BUSINESS AS USUAL DURING ALTERATIONS.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,)
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
OF THE
LEVIATHAN COMBINATION.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY
AND
DAVE CARSON'S
MINSTREL AND VARIETY TROUPE.

OUR NEW PROGRAMME.
ANOTHER BRILLIANT SUCCESS
WHICH WILL BE REPEATED
TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	„ 16
Orchestra Stall	„ 4
Stall	„ 3
Pit	„ 2
Back Seat	„ 1

Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers in uniform, half price to Back Seats.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30; performance commence at 9.

KAP'S Iron GRAND PIANO will be used at these entertainments. A stock can be seen at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.

H. SANTLY,
Business Agent.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the occupation of PLOTS of GROUND at the COLABA COTTON GREEN during the ensuing Fair Season.

Particulars regarding Rent &c., can be obtained on application.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 25th Sept. 1880.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the registered Office of the Company in Hummum Street, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of October, 1880, at 3-30 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors Report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
2. To appoint a Director in place of Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Esq., who retires by rotation in terms of the articles of association, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To consider any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

C. DOUGLAS, Chairman.

Bombay, 28th September, 1880.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Comyany will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th October, 1880, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM WESTON FENTIMAN, DECEASED.—PURSUANT to ACT XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of the said William Weston Fentiman, late Captain of the steamship "Tanjore" in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, deceased, who died at Greville Street in the City of Prabran in the County of Bourke in the Colony of Victoria, on the twenty fifth day of January, 1880, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased annexed) were granted on the 23rd day of September, 1880, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Christopher Bernard Lynch and Francis Arthur Owen, Esquires, partners in the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors of the said High Court, limited until, Emily Erskine Rowe the widow and sole executrix of the said deceased, should obtain Probate granted to her are required on or before Wednesday the 3rd day of November, 1880, to send to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased.

At the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the assests of the said deceased to the said Emily Erskine Rowe having regard only to the claims of which they the said administrators shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said administrators. Dated this 28th day of September, 1880.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—The premises formerly known as the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon. Several detached Bungalows for Families or Invalids.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, Calcutta. Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

TEMPLE BAR. Breakfast Re. 1, Tiffin Re. 1, Dinner Rs. 1-8. 6 Billiard Tables; Concert every evening.—TEMPLE BAR.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADY'S NURSE. Excellent testimonials on application. Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay.

JAMES SWORD and SONS' Finest Old Highland WHISKY, at Rs. 21 per doz. PELLY & Co., opposite Custom House.

VOLUNTEER FANCY DRESS BALL. Colored plates of modern Fancy costumes for Ladies or Gentlemen. SOUNDY & Co.

POLO PONY—For SALE, a handsome Bay POLO PONY, only four years old, height 13-2., quite sound. Apply "N. W.," care of this Paper.

COTTON PRESS FINISHER—Required to RENT, a Cotton-press finisher with 18-20 inch rams. Apply to Dhollera, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Limited, 26, Holborn Viaduct, London. Agents at Bombay—George R. Purvis and Son, Elphinstone Circle.

TO be sub-let from 20th November to end of March next, house No. 68, Harkness Hill, unfurnished. Rent and Taxes, 215 p. m. Apply to H. E. Jacomb, C. S.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-2-6. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

8, Harrington Street, 4, Camac Street—First Class Boarding Establishment, large, airy, and comfortably Furnished Rooms, with south verandah, or Flats without Board.

LOST, FIVE CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 1000 each, Nos. M/26—29529 to 31, M/39 07783 and 04262. HANDSOME REWARD to the INFORMER. Apply to H., care of this Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Table, at their premises, 18, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

FOR SALE.—The following ENGRAVINGS from Gustav Doré's Pictures:—The Christian Martyrs, Christ leaving the Pratorium, The Dream of Pilate's Wife. Artist's proofs. Apply to King, King, and Co.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Cutlets, Bread and Butter, Cheese and Salad, Cakes, Tea and Coffee, Curry and Rice, &c., &c. at PEARSE'S, Rampart Row, next the *Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
COMING SOON
LESLIES ROUND THE WORLD COMBINATION
OF
TALENTED LADY AND GENTLEMEN ARTISTES.
MAGIC, WIT, MUSIC, AND HUMOUR.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY DIVISION.

THE TELEGRAPH OFFICES at MATHERAN and MAHABLESHWAR will OPEN on 1st October next, and will remain open until 15th June next.

H. I. WALTON,
Superintendent.

Poona, 27th Sept., 1880.

ELECTRIC
TOOTH BRUSH

CURES TOOTH ACHE, arrests Decay, and makes the Teeth pearly white without any Dentifrice.

Re. 1-8 each.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE DALMATIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

THIS new preparation is sovereign and effective in destroying Bugs, Fleas in Dogs, Flies, Beetles, Ants and all other insects. It is superior to any other preparation sold as "Insect Destroying Powder."

Per Tin, Annas 8 only.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHOSPHORUS PASTE,
OR
RAT POISON

EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS RATS and MICE.

Per Bottle Annas 12 only.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE ESSENCE OF MEAT WITH CINCHONINE AND IRON.

IT acts as a nutrient Tonic to the nervous system, imparts tone to the digestive organs, removes habitual tendency to dyspeptic condition, and is a powerful restorative tonic for Convalescents recovering from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-0.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, FORT,
BOMBAY.

MADON'S
NEVER FAILING
PULMONIC BALM
FOR COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
ASTHMA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

Give it a fair Trial and you will never be disappointed.

A mild and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorent, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties.

As this new Preparation is entirely free from Opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given without any danger even to children. It never fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, &c., in few doses. In ordinary cold, when attended with feverishness and headache, this medicine acts as a charm, and gives speedy relief when properly administered and attending to the directions given with each bottle.

Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1-0.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
CHEMISTS, 12, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EDUCATION AT HOME.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT COLLEGE.

A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL on the best modern principles. There are two departments, (a) CLASSICAL, with special reference to the Universities; (b) MODERN, adapted to the Naval, Military, Engineering, Civil Service and other professions.

Head Master:—The Revd. F. R. Pentreath, D. D., Oxford (First Class Honours.)

Full particulars can be obtained through C. M. Barrow, Esq. Calicut, Malabar.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NERBUDDA BRIDGE

GOODS of every description irrespective of weight are now being BOOKED between all Stations. NO EXTRA CHARGE for crossing the Nerbudda River.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th September, 1880.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Ld.

ધી શીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કેટન પરેશ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company, held on the 27th instant, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 175 per share has been declared payable at the registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY the 29th September, 1880 between the hours of 12 A. M. and 3 P. M.

A CALL of Rs. 75 per share which has been made at the same time will be deducted from the above Dividend and credited against each share. Shareholders are therefore requested at the time of applying for dividend to present their share Certificates which will be exchanged for new ones of Rs. 1000 each fully paid up.

By order of Directors

ઠા૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦

i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September, 1880.

THACKER & COMYANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION TILEWORKS.

TILES FOR THE SEASON 1880-81.

MANGALORE GROOVED TILES.—Since the first introduction of these Tiles in 1865, they have, on account of their intrinsic worth, met with general approval, not only in the Bombay Presidency, and along the Coast, but also in the mountainous districts of Mysore, Coorg, and Wynaad. All our Tiles are made from the best clay, scientifically prepared, and being thoroughly compressed and well burnt, they exclude the damp effectually. For elegance, cheapness, and durability they stand unsurpassed. As numerous imitations have appeared in the market, it is necessary to inquire for the "MISSION" Tiles, as they all bear our Trade mark, "BASEL MISSION TILE WORKS, 1865."

144 Tiles cover 100 square feet.

SKY LIGHTS AND VENTILATORS.—These contrivances are of very great use, where light or air is required. They can be put in at any place desired, or removed to any other, without special provision in the structure of the roof.

FLOORING TILES.—These are made of excellent material, and have fluted grooves at the back and at the sides, so that being carefully laid into mortar, they form a thoroughly compact mass, and do not get loose. A floor thus constructed is secure against white ants and damp. 340 Tiles cover 100 square feet.

HOLLOW BRICKS.—These are much less in weight than the ordinary Bricks, and being light and handy, they have for many purposes immense advantage over heavier building materials. Size 9″ by 4½″ by 3″

TUBES.—These are very useful for Drains, Water-courses, Closets, &c., and are made of different sizes, from 3 to 7½ inches in diameter, length 2½ feet.

SAMPLES.—A sample box of Tiles and Bricks will on application be sent free of charge. Every facility will be afforded to OUT-STATIONS, in respect of freight, &c., by arranging for direct shipment from the Factory. For illustrated lists and further information, apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Office: 14, Meadow Street
Depot: Near the Prince's Dock, Musjid Bunder.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28, 1880.

THE aspect which the Turkish question has lately assumed must necessarily induce a somewhat unsettled feeling at the movement in political circles in Europe, but we were scarcely prepared to learn that the situation was regarded with so much anxiety amongst commercial people as Reuter's telegram of yesterday—"Stock markets depressed owing to political uneasiness"—would appear to indicate. Nor do Reuter's own quotations bear this out; Consols in London yesterday being still quoted at 97⅞, French Rentes at 120, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 80½ for Fours and 87⅝ for Fours-and-a-half. These figures certainly neither indicate depression nor extreme anxiety, and we are inclined to think that the message has been rather more strongly worded than the occasion required.

In the General Produce markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain unaltered.

Linseed is firm at an advance of 6d. to 1s., and the same must be said of Rapeseed, while Wheat is 3d. to 6d. higher to arrive.

Piece Goods in Manchester are still reported quiet but steady, and Metals show no change.

The Liverpool Cotton market comes steady, the sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Spot prices remain without change, but this month's delivery is 1-32d. lower at 6 31-32d., whilst October-November is quoted at 6 9-16d. All idea of making a corner for this month's delivery has evidently been abandoned, and as supplies increase, we may look for ready and delivery prices coming closer together.

In New York ready Mid.-Uplands has advanced from 11 13-16 to 11 15-16 cents, and December shipment from 11·04 to 11·02 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports continue heavy, the following being the comparisons to date:—

	1880	1879	1878
Two days' Receipts	38,000	31,000	24,400
Three days' do	60,000	54,000	42,400
Total since 1st Sept.	380,000	393,000	285,000

Bar Silver in London remains at 52 3-16d. per oz.

EXCHANGE this morning opened quiet with no apparent tendency either way; but the Calcutta telegrams coming steady, and rather better advices from China, a firmer feeling has been apparent towards the close. One Bank has been a drawer of telegraphic at 1s. 8 1-16d., and slightly more disposition has again been shown to sell forward, but the upward tendency, such as it is, requires an impetus from outside before any advance of importance can well take place. China may lend some assistance, as we hear there is more doing in Tea there latterly, but here there is no great strength apparent nor can it be expected until exports are more active. Ready quotations at the close are as follows:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 1-16d.	per Rupee
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 8 1-32 to 1-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d.	„
Credits,	3 „ „	1s. 8 5-16d.	„
Documents	3 „ „	1s. 8 11-32d.	„
Francs	3 „ „	2·15	„

On Calcutta we still quote demand at 5-32 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 5-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very quiet and no great amount of business has been done. Fours we quote at Rs. 96⅝ and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 104 7-16, sellers.

SHARES.—Transactions have been comparatively few and fluctuations are neither numerous nor important. Banks and Land shares are unaltered, and in Press Companies the only movement reported is an advance of Rs. 5 in Sind and Punjaub. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are somewhat irregular. An advance is noted of Rs. 35 in Albert, Rs. 15 in National, Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey, and Rs. 5 in Khutao Mucconjee, whilst there is a decline of Rs. 10 in Madras, and Rs. 5 in Oriental. Thacker & Co., Limited, are in request at Rs. 140, and Kurrachee Landing and Shipping have declined Rs. 10.

COTTON is steadier and, if anything, there is rather more enquiry for export. In ready Cotton we hear of some few hundred bales of Omras having changed hands at about our quotations, chiefly G. F. and F. G. F., but no fresh transactions in New Crop are reported. Broach is quoted at Rs. 230 and Akote at Rs. 217 for March delivery.

SEEDS are quiet, but firm at previous prices.

OF WHEAT there are buyers at Rs. 32 for Soft White, but the stock is insignificant and supplies coming in very slowly.

FREIGHTS for Liverpool are rendered firmer by a report that the s. s. Britannia will go to Calcutta to load. In the Wistow Hall business is said to have been done to-day at 22s. 6d. for Wheat and 27s. 6d. for measurement.

PIECE GOODS in the bazar continue firm with a fair enquiry, and the clearances are estimated at quite 300 packages per day. There is rather more demand from the Noth-West Provinces and the market all round is undoubtedly firm, although prices are no higher.

COALS are quiet, but no new business to arrive is reported.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

◆

THE steamer Lucinda, 1,131 tons, Captain J. Can, sailed yesterday for Gopalpore in ballast.

THE barque Laira, 492 tons, Captain W. Tervena, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Mauritius (29th Aug.) with a cargo of 8,869 bags sugar.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, 1,513 tons, Captain S. Seaward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (9th Sept.) with a general cargo.

THE schooner Fathe Salum, 99 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Mozambique (9th Sept.) with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE steamer Columbian, 1,404 tons, Captain W. Baldwin, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst from Jeddah (18th Sept) with a general cargo and 31 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain D. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and 285 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Euphrates, 1,29 tons, Captain G A de Smid, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Hussanbhoy Visram, Mr. Munjee Nuthoobhoy, Mr Hajeebhoy Visram, and 68 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
27	Fathe Salum	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept 9.
	Laira	Tervena	Mauritius, Aug 29.
	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, Sept 18.
28	Ellora (s)	Seaward	Calcutta, Sept 9.
	Venetia (s)	Orman	Venice, Aug 27.
	Pachamba (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Sept 25.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Lucinda (s)	Can	Gopalpore.
	Euphrates (s)	de Smid	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Arrow, to Coast and Cutch, was entered for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June. 22 Houghton, ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong.
Aug. 11 Jedda, ss, Craig, from Singapore.
Sept. 13 Timor, ss, Inch, from Calcutta.
14 Nijni Novgorod, R T, Kasi, from Singapore.
14 Verona, ss, Ashdown, from Southampton.
16 Barcelona, ss, Fand, from Liverpool.
16 Yangtse, ss, Shampainwa, from Marseilles.
17 Leo, ss, Coundon from Calcutta.
17 Sea Gull, H M S, Byles, from Red Sea.
17 Mercury, ss, Ward, from Zabel Zooker.
17 City of Agra, ss, Robertson, from Calcutta.
17 Sherborne, ss, Page, from Tuticorin.
18 Ravenna, Lee, from Shanghai.
18 Milton, ss, Johainscin, from London.
18 Mongolia, ss, Edmond, from Bombay.
19 Picardi, ss, Souzevera, from Jeddah.
19 Afghan, ss, Rowley, from London.
20 Dupleix, ss, Such, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 13 Timor, ss, Inch, to Dundee.
14 Nijni Novgorod, R T, Kasi, to Odessa.
14 Verona, ss, Ashdown, to Bombay.
15 Houghton, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
16 Barcelona, ss, Fand, to Manilla.
17 Yangtse, ss, Shampainwa, to Shanghai.
17 Leo, Coundon, to London.
17 City of Agra, ss, Robertson, to London.
18 Sherborne, ss, Page, to Trieste.
18 Ravenna, ss, Lee, to London.
18 Milton, ss, Johainscin, to Kurrachee.
18 Mongolia, ss, Edmond, to Venice.
19 Picardi, ss, Souzevera, to Bourbon.
19 Afghan, ss, Rowley, to Kurrachee.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Jedda, ss, Craig, from Singapore.
Sea Gull, H M S, Byles, from Red Sea.
Mercury, ss, Ward, from Zabel Zooker.
Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—2,255 bundles hoop iron, Runchordass Khetsee.
Italia s—320 bundles hoop iron, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co.
Lennox s—2 cases toys, Lawyer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Verona s—1 case cochineal, T Hemraz and M Bashamull; 3 cases champagne, G R Purvis and Sons; 400 casks Portland cement, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co.
Ancona s—6 cases Italian wine, P D Ayrton and Co.
Palm s—100 boxes candles, Essoofally Sumsoodin.
Ambrose—13 bales printing papers, "Times of India."

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—96 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Charter Oak—50 barrels rosine, Joseph Soares.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 2,604 cwts cotton seed, Kevul Sokarchund; 12 bales cotton wast, Allimahamed Hasum; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales rags, William Bell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Lamont s—7 cases cardamoms, Premjee Morarjee; 242 bales cotton waste, Tekersee Jewraj; 35 bales hides and skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 3 cases cardamoms, H E Soeb and Son.
Poona s—13 bales hides and skins, Goolamally Peerbhoy; 2 cases fishmaws, Laduckbhoy Datoo; 11 cwts ivory, Piarjee Khan Mahamed; 3 cases cardamoms, H E Soeb and Son; 23 bales skins, Syed Sirazoodin and Co; 32 bales skins, S Woodmanally and Co; 23 bales skins, S Ahmed Meera and Co; 26 bales skins, A Mohidin and Co; 32 bales skins, Mahamedally and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Italia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Singapore s—17 bales silk wast, Meliffre Neveur and Co; 540 cwts poppyseed, 961 cwts rapeseed, and 2,699 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Singapore s—100 packages cocoanuts, Cassum Husson.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Singapore s—4 cases silk, Mondolfo and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.		HIGH WATER. Height.		SEPT. & OCT.	LOW WATER. Time.		LOW WATER. Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
7	52 m	10	7	Wednesday ... 29	1	0 m	5	9
7	50 a	9	3		2	25 a	6	3
8	19 m	11	3	Thursday ... 30	2	0 m	5	2
8	56 a	10	5		2	55 a	5	3
9	17 m	12	0	Friday ... 1	2	46 m	1	5
9	39 a	11	8		3	23 a	1	0
9	53 m	12	9	Saturday ... 2	3	30 m	3	9
10	22 a	12	10		3	53 a	2	9
10	28 m	13	4	Sunday ... 3	4	12 m	3	2
11	3 a	13	11		4	29 a	1	7
11	1 m	13	9	Monday ... 4	4	50 m	2	10
11	43 a	14	8		5	6 a	0	8
11	40 m	13	11	Tuesday ... 5	5	28 m	2	10
....					5	41 a	0	0

Moon—New Moon, Oct. 4th, 9h. 31·6m. A. M.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Bevan, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Hingoli.
Adamson, Major, 4th Bengal Cavalry, on sick leave, from Rawal Pindee.
Hoggan, Captain, R A, on duty, from Amritsur.

SEPTEMBER 28.

Nalle, Captain, 10th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Pennyard, Surg Major, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 28

Hallen, Ins Vet Surg, on duty, to Poona.
Nalle, Captain, 10th Hussars, on duty, to Rawal Pindee.
Short, Vet Surg, on duty, to Bellary.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 28th September 1880.

THE following promotions will take effect from this date in H. Company:—

Lance Sergt R Royal to be Sergt. vice Sergt J. A. Turner, resigned.
Corporal A J Murray to be Sqd, vice Sergt J A Savage, resigned.
Corpl G D Davidson to be Lce Sergt, vice Lance Sergt R Royal, promoted.
Lance Corpl W. Hall to be Corpl, vice Corpl A J Murray, promoted.
Lance Corpl J Mawhood to be Corpl, vice Corpl J D Davidson, promoted.
Lce Corpl G H Curry to be Corpl, vice Corpl W S Summer, transferred.
Vol H. Cousen to be Lce Corpl, vice Lce Corpl W. Hall, promoted.
Vol W Cahill to be Lce Corpl, vice, Lce Corpl J Mawhood, promoted.
Vol J Murry to be Lce Corpl, vice Corpl G D Curry, promoted.
Vol H M Page to be Lce Corpl, vice Lce Corpl C H Hall, resigned.
Vol V. Cabral to be Lance Corpl in G. Co.
Corpl W S Hummer H Co., Poona Detachment, is transferred to C Co, as a Volunteer.
Regtl Order No. 2 of the 10th inst., relative to Vol Charde, C Co., is cancelled.
No. 1207 Vol W R Murray having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to B Co.

By Order,
F. STOKES, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. Corps.

THE NAVY.

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ADMIRALTY, 8th SEPTEMBER, 1880.

Sub-Lieut. G. J. S. Warrender has been promoted to be a Lieut. in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 7th instant.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 22nd Feb. 1870, and 29th Nov. 1879—

Lieut. T. H. B. Beresford has been placed on the Retire List on his rank from the 30th Aug. 1870.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd Feb., 1870—

Navigating Lieut. T. H. James has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 31st August, 1880.

ADMIRALTY, 9th SEPTEMBER, 1880.

Staff Commander C. G. Johnston has been promoted to the rank of Staff Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd Feb., 1870—

Staff Captain G. L. Carr has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 30th April, 1877, the under-mentioned Engineers have been placed on the Retired List of their rank from the 3rd instant:—

E. W. Boulton and J. F. Lewis.

THE ARMY.

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WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 10th SEPTEMBER 1880.

Royal Horse Guards, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel O. L. C. Williams, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Colonel, is placed on half-pay. Dated 11th Sept.

Second Lieut. the Hon'ble L. F. G. Bying to be Lieut., vice A. W. Merry, retired. Dated 4th Sept.

Gentleman Cadet George, Lord Binning, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut. vice the Hon'ble L. F. G. Bying. Dated 11th Sept.

Surgeon H. F. L. Melladew, M. D., to be Surgeon-Major, vice J. M. Taylor, granted retired pay. Dated 4th Sept.

5th Dragoon Guards, Captain W. W. H. Johnstone retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 11th Sept.

16th Lancers, Gentleman Cadet J. A. Orr-Ewing, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut., vice W. B. Browne, promoted. Dated 11th Sept.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut. the Hon'ble G. Fitz-Roy H. Somerset has been seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 31st August.

Lieut. A. P. Crawley, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieut., vice E. M. L. Inman, who exchanges. Dated 11th Sept.

Scots Guards, Second Lieut., H. Francis, Earl of Mount Charles, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Second Lieut., in succession to Lieut. and Captain Sir W. G. Gordon-Cumming, Bart., promoted. Dated 11th Sept.

Lieut. C. Crutchley to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. A. C. Knollys, appointed Adjutant. Dated 9th June.

2nd Foot, Second Lieut. J. W. G. Tulloch, from the 41st Foot, to be Second Lieut. vice G. T. Pickard-Cambridge, promoted. Dated 11th Sept.

7th Foot, Second Lieut. P. Malcolm, from the 35th Foot, to be Second Lieut., vice F. P. F. Wood, killed in action. Dated 11th Sept.

13th Foot, Queen's (India) Cadet G. A. Cookson, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut., vice H. Templer, promoted. Dated 11th Sept.

17th Foot, Second Lieut. L. C. Sherer, from the 1st Foot, to be Second Lieut. vice P. M. Carpendale, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 11th Sept.

21st Foot, Major Robert Cook retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Dated 11th Sept.

23rd Foot, Lieut. E. Gambier-Parry to be Instructor of Musketry to the 2nd Battalion, vice Lieut. O. de B. Carey, transferred to the 1st Battalion. Dated 6th August.

25th Foot, Second Lieut. R. W. Johnston, from the 80th Foot, to be Second Lieut. vice J. M. Fleming, promoted. Dated 11th Sept.

30th Foot, Second Lieut. C. S. de Butts Martindale, from the 6th Foot, to be Second Lieut., vice W. G. Hamilton, promoted. Dated 11th Sept.

33rd Foot, Second Lieut. F. B. Buist, from the 48th Foot, to be Second Lieut., vice W. H. D. Rich, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 11th Sept.

48th Foot, Lieut. G. M. D. Lys, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieut., vice C. F. H. Spencer, promoted into the 108th Foot. Dated 4th Sept.

Lieut. E. G. Bennet to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. S. A. Dodd, promoted. Dated 5th July.

60th Foot, Lieut. E. M. L. Inman, from the Grenadier Guards, to be Lieut., vice A. P. Crawley, who exchanges. Dated 11th Sept.

61st Foot, Second Lieut. C. F. Beville, from the 6th Foot, to be Second Lieut., vice C. J. Vines, promoted. Dated 11th Sept.

62nd Foot, Lieut. E. C. Hill to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. John F. Inglis, promoted. Dated 19th May.

63rd Foot, Second Lieut. T. Quin, from the 41st Foot, to be Second Lieut., vice D. McL. H. Farrington, promoted. Dated 11th Sept.

Second Lieut. A. Wilson, from the 20th Foot, to be Second Lieut., vice G. P. Ranken, promoted. Dated 11th Sept.

64th Foot, Captain E. Stanley, from the 2nd West India Regt., to be Captain, vice R. J. Bingham, who exchanges. Dated 11th Sept.

70th Foot, Second Lieut. A. G. Peyton, from the 6th Foot, to be Second Lieut., vice H. L. Smith, promoted. Dated 11th Sept.

Second Lieut. L. R. H. Roberts, from the 1st Foot, to be Second Lieut., vice R. D. C. Davies, promoted. Dated 11th Sept.

77th Foot, Lieut. W. S. Wood resigns his Commission. Dated 11th Sept.

81st Foot, Second Lieut. J. A. Vanrenen, from the 48th Foot, to be Second Lieut., vice P. R. S. Churchward, promoted. Dated 11th Sept.

88th Foot, Lieut C. E. Wyncoll has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 25th June.

98th Foot, Second Lieut. K.B. Mackenzie, from the 20th Foot, to be Second Lieut., vice E. H. Randolph, promoted. Dated 11th Sept.

Second Lieut. E.J. Collins, from the 1st Foot, to be Second Lieut., vice A. Mackenzie, promoted. Dated 11th Sept.

105th Foot, Major E. D. Way retires on half-pay. Dated 11th Sept.

107th Foot, Major F. Henderson retires on half-pay. Dated 11th Sept.

Lieut J. C. Farrell to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut F. H. Thorndike, promoted. Dated 14th August.

2nd West India Regiment, Captain R. J. Bingham, from the 61th Foot, to be Captain, vice E. Stanley, who exchanges. Dated 11th Sept.

Staff, The following Officers to be placed on the personal staff of General Sir Thomas Montagu Steele, K.C.B., Colonel of the 61st Foot, appointed to command the Forces in Ireland. Dated 1st Oct.

Captain and Lieut.-Colonel P. D. Boyle, Grenadier Guards, to be Assist Military Secretary.

Captain and Brevet Major H. R. Y. Browne, R. H. to be Aide-de-Camp.

Captain H. R. L. Howard, 16th Lancers, to be Aide-de-Camp.

Medical Department, Surgeon-General Huntly G Gordon, M.D., has been granted retired pay. Dated 2nd August.

Surgeon-Major W. H. Harris, is granted retired pay with the Honorary rank of Brigade Surgeon. Dated 11th Sept.

Veterinary Department, J Cooper, Gent, to be Veterinary-Surgeon on probation. Dated 11th Sept.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Cecil R. St. John Ives, R H Guards, to be Colonel. Dated 11th Sept.

MEMORANDA.

Major F Henderson, half-pay, late 107th Foot, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Dated 11th Sept.

Major E. D. Way, half pay, late 105th Foot, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Dated 11th Sept.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captain W. H. H. Wilson, Royal Glamorgan Militia, to be Captain. Dated 11th Sept.

Lieut. A. C. Bennett, 4th West York Militia, to be Lieut. Dated 11th Sept.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY,ONE.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy-righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

AN EXCHNGE of MONEY ORDERS between INDIA and CEYLON has been arranged with effect from the 1st October, 1880.

The conditions applicable to Indian Inland Money Orders will apply also to Ceylon Money Orders.

From the same date the limit of Money Orders payable in Germany, Belgium, Luxenburg, Heligoland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, and Italy will be raised from £10 to £20, and the rates of commission will be reduced from Rs. 2 to Re. 1 per cent. The rate of Commission for Orders drawn upon Canada has been assimilated to that for the United Kingdom, i.e. 2 per cent. The limit of these Money Orders remains, however, unaltered, i. e. £10-0.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, 28th September, 1880.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

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THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GREIG—August 16th, at Heidelberg, Germany, the wife of Major P. H. Greig, R. A., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FINLAYSON—September 23rd, at Cawnpore, Mrs. Gilbert Finlayson, of a son.

MACDONALD—September 20th, at Sitapur, the wife of Pay Master Sergeant E. Macdonald, 92nd Highlanders, of a son.

DEATHS.

MORGAN—September 18th, at Naini Tal, killed by a landslip while gallantly assisting a working party, Edward Cecil, the dear and eldest son of Mr. E. Morgan, Superintendent, Commissioner's Office, Lucknow, aged 21 years and 18 days.

O'CONNOR—September 11th, at Mussoorie, killed accidentally, John O'Connor, late Accountant, P W Department, R. S. Railway, aged 39 years.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1880.

As we go to press we receive from our Simla correspondent a telegraphic summary of the Despatches of General Primrose, General Burrows, and General Nuttall relative to the great disaster of the 27th July. The commentaries of the Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief thereon are very outspoken and severe. And we are sorry to say that the severity appears to be but too well justified.

THE Naval Demonstration has been "postponed" once more, this time at the disinterested request of the Prince of Montenegro himself. His Highness has been informed by the Turks that if he moves on Scutari, they will treat that particular demonstration as a *casus belli*. Three weeks His Highness found himself at the head of 8000 troops with which he felt confident that he could take Scutari, but the Albanians had intimated to him that if he did they would invade Montenegro and over run it. So, on that occasion, he resolved to wait and see what the Naval Demonstration would do for him. The Naval Demonstration is now ready, and the Porte states that if he stirs it will do as the Albanians said they would do. Thereupon the disappointed Prince asks that the Great Powers shall postpone the Naval Demonstration as he can do nothing on land alone. The Powers obligingly comply with his request. But when he asks for military aid on land the European concert begins to fall a little out of tune. France is indisposed to share in any hostile action to enforce the cession of territory, and she cannot be reproached for taking this course, for to get the Continental Powers to consent to even a Naval Demonstration the English Ministry announced that the use of coercive means was not in contemplation, all that was required being a moral pressure. Moral pressure somehow does not answer, and the Great Powers are in a false position. Some one of the Powers may of course seize the opportunity to make war upon Turkey on its own account, and for its own objects, as Russia did three years ago; but the European concert will not go so far as to send an army to fight the Turks. The attitude of France is in itself conclusive on that point, but there is besides the known antagonism of Austria to the Montenegrin aggrandisement which renders the matter hopeless. And that being the case the boasted concert will have failed to accomplish the first object which was set before it by the over sanguine and not over scrupulous apostles of the bag and baggage policy. The worst of it is that the Eastern Question has been set blazing once more, and that no one can tell where the conflagration this time will stop.

THE great superiority of the Judicial over the Revenue branch of the executive is a fact which requires more examination than is usually given to it. Apparently there seems to be no reason why a certain body of officers, who enter the service of Government on the same conditions, and who are appointed on the same principle of selection, should in their subsequent career differ so markedly in public estimation, and that there should be so much good reason for this difference. In fact, if the attractions of a Revenue career are considered, its opportunities for the indulgence of sport, its comparative freedom from regular office hours, its change of scene, and the variety and interest of the duties attaching to it, there should be little wonder if the tendency is for the best men to take up a revenue instead of a judicial career. The latter has its daily routine and regular hours, its sedentary duties and a monotonous kind of work, yet in spite of its disadvantages, why is it that the judges of the Civil Courts are invariably looked upon with favour and their decisions regarded with respect? and why do they contrast so favourably in public estimation with collectors and magistrates? The fact that in many matters an appeal lies from a Revenue to a Judicial tribunal may explain a notion that the latter officers are of a higher grade than the former, but it does not explain why the decisions of even ordinary judges give more satisfaction than the decisions of Revenue officers. The latter may be an abler man, yet it is no infrequent occurrence for his decision to be upset by the judicial officer, and on appeal for the reversal to be sustained. This would point to some defect in the way of obtaining facts rather than to any defect in the power of drawing conclusions from them, which in a great measure handicaps the collector and allows his judicial brother to obtain an easy advantage over him. And a knowledge of the manner in which the two officers proceed to get their facts will explain why the conclusions of the one are generally hasty and immature, while the judgment of the other is generally full and satisfactory.

The procedure of the Civil Court is based upon an act which has received an extraordinary amount of attention from a large number of the acutest intellects. Framed as a Code it in the first instance received the careful attention of a body of the most eminent jurists in England. Twenty years of practical experience disclosed many points where the Code was open to improvement, and these improvements have been adopted into an amended Code framed with all the skill and learning of Sir Arthur Hobhouse. Armed with the Code the judicial officer has at hand a perfect machinery for the discovery of contested facts, and with the additional assistance of the Code of Evidence for the sifting and discrimination of these facts, the cases must be rare where, with ordinary skill and care, a judge is not able to collect all the most important facts which are required for the determination of a case. The parties are confronted and the witnesses heard in their presence, they are subjected to examination and cross-examination, and the evidence where unfavourable is open to contradiction by the other side. The case therefore is put before the Judge in the best shape which the parties are able to give to it to obtain a favourable decision; the arguments of counsel direct attention to the weak points of their opponents' case, and, armed with fact and comment, the Judge can hardly fail to discuss the issues with fulness and come to a just and reasonable conclusion.

From these advantages the revenue officer is in a great measure shut out. The petitions he receives are far too cursory or irrelevant to be of much use, and are generally written by these hungry petition writers who swarm about the country, and whom it is an object of the Civil Court to put down. The personal examination of the petitioners may throw some light on their claims if there is an opportunity to cross-examine them, but the invariable reference to the Mamlatdar follows, and the question is decided by the assistant collecting his facts from the papers before him. The appeals to the Collector and from him to the Commissioner are decided on the same system of paper reports. In fact it is a system of written pleadings, which consists almost solely of reports by subordinate officers, which are necessarily one sided and are not seen, and therefore not liable to contradiction by the other side. A more inefficient plan for the collection of evidence and determination of cases cannot be conceived. The parties are not confronted, the witnesses are not examined, cross-examination is not possible, and by one of those perverse resolutions which Government can sometimes issue, it has been ruled that Pleaders shall not be heard in Revenue Courts. The system proceeds upon the assumption that the subordinate officers have no interest in concealing facts or mis-stating a case, and their reports must be true, but this, as every one knows, is not always the case. Consequently a dissatisfied Judge does not find much difficulty in upsetting the decision of the revenue officials on appeal to the Civil Court. There he is able to prove that material facts have been mis-stated or suppressed, or over-looked altogether, and that the conclusions, based on insufficient premises, are wrong.

Taught by sad experience Government have devised a remedy by requiring all civil suits against them to be referred to the Legal Remembrancer, and it now depends upon this office to see that each assertion in the Plaint can be satisfactorily rebutted before venturing upon a defence to the action. To some extent matters have improved, and Government is now not always beaten in the Civil Court; but it is evident that the remedy does not touch the cause of the evil, which is the want of a proper system of trial by revenue officers. If they had a better opportunity for collecting the materials for proper decision they would be more correct, and appeals to higher officers and to Civil Courts would be less, and we should hear no more of frantic propositions to remove the decision of the revenue officers from the jurisdiction of the tribunals.

Obviously the plan of reform should be to discourage reports and try each case formally in the presence of parties, to hear witnesses in open court, or to have the assistance of counsel. In other presidencies a Revenue Court is a fact and not a name, and pains are taken to get at the true facts and to conform to the procedure by which Civil Courts are guided. Why should there be an insane fear in Bombay at the sight of a lawyer and at the name and procedure of a court? and why should not correct principles be observed here in collecting facts and deciding cases? A revenue officer is a judge in revenue cases, and it is necessary he should act judicially. A procedure for revenue courts might be drawn up; it might easily be arranged that an assistant should visit fixed stations at fixed times for the trial of cases arising in the district. The parties and their witnesses being present and represented by counsel if necessary, the trial might proceed to judgment with far more certainty and satisfaction than now. And if a similar system were extended to appeals to collectors and to commissioners, it would ensure a better examination of facts and a fuller measure of justice, and would not expose the revenue officials to the mortification of defeat in the Civil Court. Nothing is more lax than revenue justice, nothing more unintelligible than the system of appeal; and if the three commissioners, who receive Rs. 4,000 a month each for wondering aimlessly over the country, obstructing business, irritating collectors, and giving crude opinions on irrelevant questions, were to devote their leisure at Poona to framing a code of revenue procedure, they would do something for their money, and put in a plea to save their appointments from the impending fate of Indian sinecures.

REFERRING to the present action in India in regard to gold mining it may not be amiss to notice that the Turkish Governor of Sanaa in Yemen has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $5,000 for any information regarding a gold mine, $3,500 a silver mine, and $600 one of coal, to any one who will point out the locality of these mineral deposits which are supposed to exist in the districts of Sanaa, Faiz, Hodaidah, and Asir. Further rewards are promised and would no doubt be bestowed if only Yemen should prove to the Turk an Eldorado. It is a well ascertained fact that gold was formerly found in Arabia, and Burton's recent researches in Midian point to the same conclusion. On the African Coast of the Gulf of Aden quicksilver is occasionally to be seen in the possession of the Somalis, and some fourteen years ago there seemed a great probability that coal might be found somewhere between Tajounah and the Straits of Babel Mandab; however, no satisfactory survey was ever made and the matter was allowed to drop. A few years earlier coal was reported to be present not far from the sea coast at a place called Arrho, somewhere between Assab and Eid in the Red Sea. There appears to be some endeavour on the part of the Turkish authorities to make a little money by the sale of antiquarian relics, and the dead city of Mareb is now being ransacked for statues, inscriptions, and paintings. This town is supposed to have been restored to its former prosperity by the repair of its celebrated dam, originally erected, it is alleged, by Lockman, 1750 B.C. At any rate the restoration is attributed, on good authority, to Balkees, daughter of Hodhad, who is believed to have been the world famed Queen of Sheba that married King Solomon. Pliny alludes to Mareb as "the mistress of cities and the diadem on the brow of the universe." Playfair in his History of Yemen gives some interesting information regarding it.

THERE is bad news for the *Pioneer*. The Press Commissioner, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, arrived in India in the mail steamer yesterday. The *Pi.* and the under secretaries have made the most of their opportunities during the absence of the Press Commissioner on leave, and the public have had official news doled out through "inspired" columns during the last few months in the good old style, the result being a certain amount of mystification in regard to matters which the world had a right to know, few being able to distinguish at sight between a fact, and a puff of the kindly Secretary who furnished it to the paper that printed it. Whatever the faults of the Lytton *régime* in other respects, it had the merit of putting a stop to the system of bribing a paper for thick and thin support, with official information which the public had a right to get whether it subscribed to a Government organ or not. The absence of the Press Commissioner on leave in England has been turned to account by the intriguers whose selfish interests were jeopardised by the abrogation of the old system of bartering so much news for so much praise, and the Press Commissionership has been for some time past practically defunct. Those who remember the promptitude and the completeness with which all available information regarding the massacre of the Embassy at Kabul, was given to the public when the Press Commissioner was at Simla, and compare it with the few and scanty scraps o information vouchsafed with regard to recent events in Afghanistan, will see no reason to regret that Mr. Lethbridge is on his way back to Simla. It is a pity he did not get back there a little sooner.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

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(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

As I was taking my letter to the post last Friday evening, the newsboys began to call the special editions of the evening papers containing the short telegram in which it was announced that General Roberts had defeated Ayoub Khan and taken twenty-seven guns. The first effect of the news was to create a feeling of relief from intense anxiety throughout the whole country; for, although many people think it a mark of philosophy to sneer at prestige, there lies deep down in the heart of the nation a conviction that the security of the British Empire depends upon opinion, and all patriotic Englishmen feared that if the disgrace inflicted on our arms by Burrows's defeat were not speedily wiped out, not only would troubles arise in India but the influence of England in European politics would be seriously diminished. The country, therefore, feels that it owes a deep debt of gratitude to Sir F. Roberts and the splendid troops under his command for having so quickly and effectually restored the military reputation of England. The fuller telegrams received during the week have increased the good opinion already formed of Roberts's generalship. As no date was given in the first message, it was thought that the battle had been fought on the 2nd and that two days had been spent in reconnoitring Ayoub's position; but Roberts's own despatch shows that he arrived at Kandahar on the morning of the 31st, reconnoitred in the afternoon, and attacked the next morning, thus maintaining to the end the character for decision of purpose and rapidity of execution which he had displayed throughout his successful march from Kabul. This march and the brilliant victory which crowned it may take rank in military history beside Sir Hugh Rose's campaign in Central India. Sir F. Roberts has the quick eye and sure hand of Sir Hugh Rose, combined with a much higher degree of military culture; and he now occupies the enviable position of being looked up to by Englishmen throughout the world as a competent leader in any war in which the Empire may be engaged. Nothing could be prettier than the plan of the battle of Baba Wali or more satisfactory than the precision with which it was worked out; and, though one regrets that the Kabulis marched off without fighting, sufficiently severe punishment seems to have been inflicted on the enemy and his fighting strength entirely destroyed. The military critic of the *Times*, indeed, takes it upon himself to point out that Roberts missed converting the defeat of Ayoub into "another Sedan" because he omitted to send a force by a road to the north-east leading over the hills from Kandahar to the Arghandab, and so closing the way of retreat towards Ghazni for the beaten enemy. I always understood, however, that at Sedan the French army courted its fate by walking into a hole and letting the Germans occupy the crests of the hills surrounding it. Ayoub showed much better generalship. He was strongly posted on the crest of a mountain; and had Roberts, with his comparatively small force, attempted to attack him on both flanks as well as in front, the chances are that he would have committed a very serious tactical blunder. He might obviously, in attempting a task beyond his strength, have so awakened his own line in the front of the enemy's position as to encourage Ayoub to take the offensive in that quarter and threaten to take Kandahar. I wonder the *Times'* critic should be so presumptuous, for the ludicrous failure of his prophecies as to what would happen to General Roberts's column when it left "its base" at Kabul might have taught him a little discretion.

The first detailed accounts of the battle of Khushk-i-Nakhud from officers who took part in the action have now reached this country, although apparently General Burrows's despatch has not yet been received. In the *Daily Telegraph* of yesterday and Wednesday you will find long letters, sent in the first instance to the *Morning Advertiser*, from an officer who gives a seemingly truthful and certainly appalling narrative of the defeat and flight of our troops. It is impossible to read without feeling one's blood run cold the horrible account he gives of the sufferings of our men on the retreat to the Arghandab, and perhaps the most piteous part of the whole story is the description of the slaughter by the enemy of the wretched camp followers. The narrative is relieved, as might have been expected, with some bright traits of courage and devotion on the part of both officers and men. I would instance particularly the cavalry charge, led by Major Currie, and the successful ambuscade prepared for a number of the enemy's swordsmen at a late stage of the retreat. The writer of the letters ascribes the defeat entirely to General Burrows's incapacity to handle his troops properly. On this point one would, of course, like to hear what the General himself has to say before forming an opinion. But it is evident, from many letters which have come to hand, that Colonel St. John and General Burrows knew accurately the strength of the enemy, both in men and in guns, before they joined battle with him, and that the General need not have been defeated if he had not, nevertheless, felt perfect confidence in the ability of his force to take the offensive against and put to the rout any number of Afghans. Lord Randolph Churchill made on Saturday, a premature and ill-judged attempt to excuse General Burrows by throwing all the responsibility for what has happened on the Government of India. To me this eager haste to make political capital out of national disasters seems something so detestable that I would almost call it a criminal offence. It is true that Lord Ripon ordered Burrows's force not to cross the Helmund but to let the Wali of Kandahar do the best he could to defend himself against Ayoub on the Western bank of that river, and Lord Hartington acknowledges that he telegraphed to Simla his approval of these instructions. But does it follow, as Lord R. Churchill assumes, that, had Burrows crossed the Helmund and joined his forces to the Wali's before the latter mutinied, he would have gained a victory over Ayoub? Is it not much more probable that he would have attacked the enemy with even greater confidence than he displayed at Khushk-i-Nakhud, and that, when the Wali's troops mutinied, as no doubt they would have done, and went over to the enemy during the action, the British force would have been literally annihilated? It seems to me that we may be thankful Burrows never did cross the Helmund. Again, it is argued that the Government of India is to be blamed for keeping Burrows out fifty miles from Kandahar after the Wali's army had disappeared. He should, it is urged, have been either recalled or reinforced. But it is absurd to suppose that the General had no discretion left him. He retreated as far as he liked, and then moved forward again, evidently of his own free will, and it is not hinted that he ever thought it necessary to ask for reinforcements, or that Primrose could not have sent them if they had been asked for. Nor can it be pretended that he was bound to stay and fight instead of retiring to Kandahar, if he thought his brigade too weak to encounter Ayoub's army. I need not say how anxiously the defence, whatever it may be, which the two Bombay Generals have to offer, is awaited here. I trust I am not mistaken in inferring from Lord Hartington's cautious reply to the memorial of the Patriotic Association that the Government would feel very grateful to anyone who should supply it with decently good arguments in favour of the retention of Kandahar. It is obliged by its antecedents to leave the question an open one for the present; but the Secretary of State is clearly very anxious to hear all that can be said against the policy of withdrawal, and I think the probabilities are against the evacuation of the city. The military reasons in favour of keeping Kandahar have seldom been stated so clearly and precisely as in the excellent letter signed Kandahari which is published in this morning's *Times*, and which is much more telling than the too-rhetorical memorial of the Patriotic Association. I cannot believe that any Government will commit the folly of withdrawing our troops to positions from which we now know that Kandahar can only be reached by toilsome and tedious marches when by occupying the city and completing the railway to it we might drive a wedge into the very heart of Afghanistan, and retain, at very slight cost to ourselves—for the province ought to pay the expenses of the army of occupation—the command of both Kabul and Herat and of all Central Asia as far as the Hindu Kush. As to the wishes of the inhabitants of Kandahar themselves, on which Lord Hartington lays so much stress, we make a great mistake in treating the Afghan soldiery as if they alone were the people of Afghanistan. The traders and cultivators of the soil would, if they dared speak, be only too glad to receive new and kinder masters. Again, are we going to abandon all Central Asia to Russian trade? We shall never have so good an opportunity again of establishing in Afghanistan a secure and accessible market for our goods. Kandahar is the nearest city of Central Asia to the sea, and with the railway limit, English goods could be laid down there as cheaply as at Lahore, and would attract purchasers from Kabul and Kashgar on the one side and Herat and Teheran on the other. This is, I think, an aspect of the question which Indian Chambers of Commerce might well deal with. As to the military reasons for the retention of Kandahar, I hope General Roberts's opinion will be asked by the Government and that he will give it freely. His authority is now so great that he might do the Empire a great service by giving what would no doubt be accepted as the decisive vote in favour of keeping the city which his army has saved.

Parliament has been dissolved at last, but exciting scenes in the House of Commons distinguished even its closing days. Mr. Gladstone made a long speech on Saturday in reply to Mr. Joseph Cowen, in which he delivered himself of the fruits of a week's reflection during his cruise at sea by repudiating once for all the policy of the Treaty of Paris, and roundly declaring that reform in Turkey must be made a primary and not a secondary matter, and that if the Turks would not reform, the independence and integrity of their Empire must shift for themselves. This is the sum total of the explanation of their foreign policy which Parliament has been able to extract from the Ministry, and it is sensational enough in all conscience. Then, we have had the amusing incident of Lord Granville calling Mr. Forster to account for threatening the House of Lords, and receiving the absurd "explanation" that the badgered Chief Secretary had only meant to say that the conduct of the House of Lords might lead other people to think of changing its constitution and that he himself had had no intention of ascribing any such opinion to the Government. The ridiculous scene of Mr. Callan's defiance of everybody in the House is said to be due to the fact that the hon. member had dined too well; but it must have suggested to everyone that the time had come for the Session to end. The Government has made such extraordinary demands on members of Parliament by insisting on legislating well into the month of September that it has broken down the health and temper of a good many men on both sides of the House. Not only has Mr. Gladstone himself been unequal to the strain, but Sir Charles Dilke's strength has given way, and Mr. Forster, Sir W. Harcourt, and Mr. Bright have all three damaged themselves in public estimation by the use in debate of intemperate language which has surprised even those younger Radicals whose rivalry they appear to stand in constant dread of. Mr. Bradlaugh seems to have kept his natural coolness to the end of the Session. He has spoken seldom, but generally to the purpose, and he gains the ear of the House in spite of the repugnance of most members to the man. He had the independence in the all night sitting to rebuke the Home Rulers for their vanity and self-seeking, although those men might seem to be his best allies in executing the designs he avowedly cherishes. He has also had the tact to begin his crusade against the upper classes by attacking notorious grievances, such as the enclosure of land for game preserving by the crown in the public parks, and the extravagances of the pension list; and so long as he keeps to this line of attack, he will have many sympathisers. The opposition has made a good deal of capital out of Ministerial mistakes during the session, but I doubt if it has succeeded in loosening to any perceptible extent Mr. Gladstone's hold on the country. The work of criticism has been chiefly carried on by new men, by Lord R. Churchill, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Gorst, Sir H. Wolff, and Lord Elcho; and, with the exception of Sir S. Northcote, all the Cabinet Ministers of the late Government who hold seats in the House of Commons have been practically set aside by their party. Mr. W. H. Smith and Sir R. Cross have now gone abroad for five months, and the work of keeping the party together during the recess will apparently be left to Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Stanhope, assisted by the gentlemen from below the gangway. The fact is, the rank and file of the party have found out, and resent as one of the causes of their defeat at the election, the second or third rate character of those members of the House of Commons whom Lord Beaconsfield thought good enough to fill up a Cabinet with. In opposition these men, far from shining as statesmen, drop below the rank even of first-class mediocrities.

The references in the Queen's speech to the action the Government intends to take in coercing Turkey to make reforms are studiously vague. Mr. Gladstone is careful to entrench himself behind the buckler of "the concert of Europe," and will not admit for a moment that England contemplates doing anything without the support of the other great Powers. His strong will has overcome the extreme reluctance of France to take part in a naval demonstration which may, and probably will, lead to the use of force unless Turkey surrenders at discretion; and the French men-of-war have at last left Toulon for the rendezvous at Ragusa, though, in spite of the officious denials of the *Times*, it seems certain that the French Admiral has orders to withdraw his squadron whenever the first shot is fired. Speculations as to what Turkey will do will have been set at rest before this letter is published. The present expectation here is that she will compel the Albanians to cede the territory assigned by the Powers to Montenegro, but will steadfastly refuse to give up Janina to Greece. It remains to be seen if the Powers will be as unanimous in putting pressure on the Porte with regard to the question of the Greek frontier as they have been in supporting "heroic Montenegro." If Mr. Gladstone can get his way without breaking the concert of Europe, he will have good reason to boast of the immediate success of his foreign policy.

The end of the season has been marked by one of the most sensational cricket matches ever played in England. The victories won in the provinces by the Australian Eleven now in this country have been so signal that a general desire was felt to pit them against an all England eleven before they returned home; and Lord Harris, like a true sportsman and gentleman, consented to overlook the outrage put upon him and his team at one match they played in Australia, and to withdraw his decision never to meet the Australians in the cricket field again. He soon got together a splendid eleven comprising the finest batsman and some of the best bowlers in the country, and the great international match was arranged to begin at the Kennington Oval on Monday last. The Australians had the misfortune to lose the services of their great bowler, Spofforth, but even without him they were a remarkably strong team, and in the match they proved themselves worthy of their reputation. It is a curious thing how enthusiastically the Australians have taken to cricket, while the Americans, who love to compete with the English in rifle shooting and rowing, care nothing about the noblest outdoor game ever invented. It is not for me to describe the extraordinary vicissitudes of the three days' match at the Oval. Your readers will no doubt peruse with eagerness the very full and interesting accounts in the papers. The statements as to the numbers of spectators are not at all exaggerated. The Australians received £1,400 as their half of the gate-money, a sum which, at a shilling a head, represents payment by 56,000 people to enter the ground during the three days. But, after getting in, you could see nothing unless you paid from 2s. 6d. to 10s. for a seat on one of the stands. I went over on the Tuesday, and had the greatest difficulty in getting a place anywhere. It is a constant marvel to me how flush of money all classes in London appear to be for spending on amusement. Probably the persons who went to the Oval to see this match spent at a low estimate ten shillings a head, yet the crowd was made up principally of people from what may be called the "lower middle" classes, and not of the idle and wealthy loungers who throng Lord's on similar occasions. It was delightful to see what an honest, healthy interest the spectators almost without exception took in the game, and what thorough impartiality they applauded any piece of good play on either side. The Australians were evidently touched by the kindly warmth of their reception, and I doubt if Murdock would have made the magnificent score he did if he had not been stirred to do his utmost by the cordial cheers of the English crowd. The English Eleven in their second innings seemed for a time to have fallen all to pieces, but the runs they wanted were at last secured, and a victory won which was not too overwhelming to mortify the pride of the Colonials. This is a great year for international matches, and England has been fortunate so far, having beaten the Americans with the rifle at Wimbledon and now the Australians in the cricket field. A great rowing match is to come off in November when Australian, American, and English scullers are to compete for prizes worth £1,000, offered by the proprietors of a new kind of American bitters. Public faith, however, in the honesty of professional scullers has been greatly shaken of late years, and the betting men, who are the curse of all good sport, have brought matches for the championship of the river into something of the same disrepute which ruined the prize ring.

J. M. M.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

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GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27th September 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. am. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·829
Temperature of the Air	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	·827
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·9
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	281
Fall of Rain*	0·02
Total fall during month	22·80
„ „ „ year	66·76

*From midnight to midnight.

REVIEW.

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THE PARSEE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER ON AN IMPROVED STYLE.*

THE spiritual degeneracy into which the Parsees of the present day have fallen by steady gradation since their immigration here, makes the task of introducing the remnants of their religion to their understanding so thankless in every sense of the word, that it is surprising that any person is at all found to undertake it. No less true than sad is the testimony that, "as the Parsees are the ruins of a people, so are their sacred books the ruins of a religion. There has been no other great belief in the world that ever left such poor and meagre monuments of its past splendour." And, it may be added, nowhere in the civilized world have there been monuments so poor and meagre, but have been better cared for than are those of their religion by the present descendants of Zoroastrian Persians. The most religiously inclined Zoroastrian of the present day finds himself helpless to do better than gabble away page after page of meaningless conglomerations of words, so distorted from their original shape that no language, ancient or modern, could be found to own them. It is owing to this anomalous fact, of the words of the Zoroastrian prayers carrying not the shadow of a meaning to the ordinary Parsee mind, that most of the religiously inclined men of the community are found to be praying in all places and at all times,—in the most busy corner of the share and stock market, while haggling over the price of a brace of pomphrets with a fisher-woman, even when discussing scandal and roaring over a game of dice at their Sunday clubs. A piece of white cloth loosely thrown on the head, a continual fluttering of the lips, and a responsive play of the fingers with a string of amber or glass beads fit out a Parsee in an attitude of prayer so uncompromising that he may interpolate the words of his *Khordeh Avesta* with gossip regarding his neighbour's wife in the proportion of half and half, and still be pointed at as an embodiment of "religious thought, word, and deed," the *Manashni, Gavashni, Kunashni* attributes of the Zoroastrian faith. We do not, of course, mean to say that all prayerful Parsees may be reproached with this failing. There are many honest religionists among them. But the standard of religion with them has fallen so low, their prayers and observances are become merely such mechanical operations, that it is not in the power of an honest Parsee to make his religion a means to his becoming genuinely religious. Although, of course, it depends on a man himself to occupy his mind with good or bad thoughts when he is engaged in prayer, no matter whether the prayer be full or void of meaning, yet prayers of religions, as a rule, have meanings which carry admonition or consolation to the hearts of those who honestly pray. But the recitation of Avesta-prayers, as they stand at present with the generality of Zoroastrians, is calculated to convey no admonition to the mind of a God-loving, God-fearing Parsee; though, with another of an opposite dispositon, it leaves the mind free to revolve worldly matters owing to sheer lack of meaning which may create work for the brain. Such is the slender hold which the Holy Writ of Zoroaster has over his faithful followers of the "old school." Nor is the condition of the younger generation any better in this respect. To them religion is a lost pursuit, neither fashionable nor profitable to follow. The mysticism in which the science of their fathers' religion is involved does not incite them, as it would in the case of a more sober and less pleasure-seeking people, to delve into the still fathomable secrets of a most noble philosophy. It only offers to them a pretext to shirk all study and consequently all the obligations of their religion,—a pretext which is being availed of universally. That portion of the community, however, which has done most to extinguish the lingering relics of Zoroastrianism is the priesthood, a born class. Priestcraft is a profitable and undying occupation in a greater or less degree in connection with all forms of religion, no doubt; but for unblushing, uncompromising misinterpretation of religious precept and obligations so as to subserve selfish ends, commend us to the Parsee priesthood. It actually thrives on its own unmitigated ignorance. Surprizing stories, no less true than surprising, are told of how Parsee priests minister to their own want and luxury by playing upon the imagination of their credulous "customers," which is the more appropriate Parsee synonym for the English word parishioners. The story is not unknown of a Nowsari priest who contrived to extort from one of his old lady customers so utterly temporal an article as a ladder, by telling her that he had seen her dead husband in a dream, attempting in vain, for the want of a ladder, to reach her room on the upper story of her house, and quoting the authority of the Zend Avesta to convince her that such wants of the dead may be supplied by the articles required being sanctified by a priest and presented thereafter to him. Examples of this sort are legion, and the fact is undisputed that the Parsee guardians of religion are its worst debasers.

To that class belongs Ervad Kavasjee Eduljee Kanga, Head Master of the Moolan Feroze Madresa, Translator of the *Vendidad*, of the *Khordeh Avesta* &c. We thus bring into prominence the fact of the connection of Mobed Kavasjee with the fraternity to show that the somewhat harsh strictures above are dictated in no inimical spirit to the priesthood; and, also, that it is not beyond the range of possibility for members of that body to dissociate themselves from the disreputable conditions which attach to the order. The book before us, which is the latest production of the Ervad, embodies the result of three years of hard sagacious labour such as would be beyond the pursuit of most and even the comprehension of a large number of the priesthood. It is not within the scope of this paper to criticize in detail the translation and the transliteration of the *Khordeh-Avasta* by M. Kanga (the M. here stands for *Mobed*); indeed, the original of the work before us being part of the neglected religious lore of the Parsees, there are not many even among them that can follow a critical review of it. Practically, the translator and those few who bestow their labour on religious research are masters of the situation, there is not much disputing with them. Consequently, our remarks must necessarily be of a general character.*

The Avesta is the sacred book of the modern Parsees, a very small part of the once magnificent collection of written law and philosophy ascribed to Zoroaster, which, by a series of misfortunes, has be-oome lost to the world. The Avesta is divided into two parts; the Avesta proper, and the Khordeh Avesta, or short prayers, Khordeh meaning short. It is from this book that the Parsee recites his prayer, how and with what effect is dwelt upon already in the opening remarks above. The irony of fate, which in this case means the same as the sluggishness of the modern Parsees, reserved it for a foreigner to first appreciate the real worth of the fragment and to pay it this compliment, "Yet great is the value which that small book, the Avesta, and the belief of that scanty people, the Parsees, have in the eyes of the historian and theologist, as they present to us the last reflex of the ideas which prevailed in Iran during the five centuries which preceded, and the seven which followed, the birth of Christ, a period which gave to the world the Gospels, the Talmud, and the Quran." Again, by the help of the Parsee religion and the Avesta, Max Müller "was enabled to go back to the very heart of that most momentous period in the history of religious thought which saw the blending of the Aryan mind with the Semetic, and thus opened the second stage of Aryan thought." And M. Kanga has done well to resolve that that which reveals to the sight of strangers some of the hallowed periods in the history of human philosophy, shall no longer afford to its own devotees a pretext for being either falsely religious or irreligious. The aim of M. Kanga's effort is to transliterate the Avesta prayers in the current letters of the modern Parsee's native tongue, Gujarati, so that his pronunciation of the words may in some degree be identical with the original, and, also, to give a verbatim translation, so that it may be within the power of those that pray to know what thoughts occupy their minds, if they choose to pray with attention. M. Kanga has done his task in a most modest spirit, a sure way to do any task well. In his translation, his notes, and his preface, he assumes the style of a student. All throughout his work, he appears to be learning as if for himself by the light of his own knowledge and by the help of the works of European *savans*; he sometimes suggests, but never asserts. He has lifted himself above his class in such a manner as very few have done, as the Parsee community perhaps remembers Dustoor Edaljee Darabjee Sunjana to have done last, now many years ago. That Dustoor gave the Parsees a sort of translation of the Khordeh Avesta, which, owing to the slender means at his command, was not quite so explicit as to require no other. Since the Dustoor's days, the sience of comparative philology has done much to dispel the darkness in which religious lores are more or less enveloped. No other religion has had so much occasion for such aid as the Zoroastrian; and when we remember that M. Kanga has been a student of the science for sixteen years now, we find the main cause to which the success of his attempt is owing. He may have been led into making a mistaken translation here and there, he has indeed stumbled over many words and phrases, but he knows and shows that himself. So that altogether we have before us as faithful a translation of the Khordeh Avesta as is possible to have. The Parsee Holy Book is now no longer a meaningless jumble of jaw-breaking words. The prayers have now an import that can arrest attention, so that prayerful Parsees of the old school may avoid directing movements on the *choput* board while engrossed in prayer, and the reformed Parsee may not divest himself of all religion under the shabby plea that his religious books lack meaning to his mind. We give up the priest for the present, for there is no reforming him until those to whom he ministers shall learn what they have a claim to expect from him. M. Kanga's Khordeh Avesta is far and away the best edition of the Zoroastian Holy Writ, and no house with any pretensions to the observances of religious worship can well be without a copy.

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* The *Khordeh Avesta*, or the Prayer Book of the Zoroastrians, transliterated and translated into Guzerati with explanatory notes, by Kavasjee Eduljee Kanga, Head Master, Moolan Feeroz Madresa.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL. OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, SEPT. 27.

I observe your Lahore contemporary states that the Politicals in Pishin long ago recommended an expedition being despatched to Shorawak, but that the military authorities would not consent, and that accordingly supplies and forage are now scarce. To my certain knowledge, at the time, it was exactly the contrary; the force was told off, but was countermanded.

WEAK REGIMENTS.

We had a divisional parade this morning, the 2nd and 3rd Brigades of the second division being on the ground. The regiments are terribly weak, the total strength of six corps being only 3,400.

The 8th Regiment marched in this morning.

There is considerable indignation expressed at the weakness of the political officers in not insisting upon certain villages where our arms and property were known to be concealed being compelled to restore their plunder.

THE MAIWAND DESPATCHES

COMMENTARIES OF

THE VICEROY AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, TUESDAY EVENING, (Sept. 28).

The despatches of General Primrose and General Burrows, relating to the disaster at Maiwand, have been published to-day in a *Gazette Extraordinary*, together with the severe comments thereon of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief.

General Primrose reports :—

(1). That on the basis of the political information he recommended the despatch of a brigade to the Helmund.

(2). The Government sanctioned this, but not allowing the crossing of the Helmund or the weakening of the Khelat-i-Gilzai garrison.

(3). The force marched on the 3rd July, leaving only 2,463 effectives at Kandahar, but he considered himself safe, as according to the news of the previous day three Infantry and one Cavalry, Regiments and one Artillery Battery were advancing to reinforce him.

(4). On the 23rd July the 4th N. I. were complete and part of the 28th N. I. had reached him. He therefore had arranged to send 230 rank and file to General Burrows, but the retirement from Nakhud and the defeat at Maiwand occurred before the plan was carried out.

(5). He had given General Burrows regular and full instructions from Simla, to the effect that he was to use his own judgment and prevent Ayoub slipping past him towards Ghazni.

GENERAL BURROWS' REPORT.

General Burrows reports :—

(1). That for the purpose of preventing this he must intercept Ayoub at Maiwand or at Nakhud.

(2). That it was impossible to procure reliable information, yet hearing Ayoub was marching in the direction of Maiwand he started at 6-30 a. m. on the 27th July, encumbered by enormous quantity of ordnance and commissariat stores and baggage.

(3). After eight miles march he saw Ayoub's force four miles off.

(4). The baggage was then placed in a village a mile ahead, and the infantry deployed further on. The enemy numbered about 25,000.

(5). Lieut. Maclaine's advanced guns began the battle at 11-45 a.m., the infantry lying down for three hours, the British Artillery making excellent practice, and the cavalry checking Ayoub's Infantry, and a steady fire being directed on Ghazis on the right.

(6). Between two and three the enemey's guns slackened, swarms of Ghazis advancing rapidly towards the centre.

(7). Hitherto the Infantry casualities had been few and "I felt," says the General, "confident in the result, but our fire failed to check the Ghazis. With the exception of two companies of Jacob's Rifles the conduct of the troops had been splendid, but at the critical moment when a firm resistance might have achieved victory the Infantry gave way commencing from the left. Vainly endeavouring to rally them I went for the Cavalry but the terrible artillery fire from which it had suffered severely had so shaken it that General Nuttall was unable to fulfil my order, and all was over."

(8). The retreat was effected without much loss for a distance of three miles, the baggage meanwhile stretching for miles towards Kandahar. No vigorous pursuit was made, but after daylight the men were fired on at every village. At Kokeran General Brooke cleared the way to Kandahar.

(9). The guns are supposed to have been lost because Maclaine stopped for another round after the order to limber had been given.

GENERAL NUTTALL'S REPORT.

General Nuttall reports :—

(1). Maclaine with two guns and a troop of Sind Horse began the fight without being authorized. Orderlies were despatched to stop him, but it was too late. General Nuttall was therefore obliged to bring up the remaining guns.

(2). The nature of the ground prevented the formation of the reserve of cavalry, the whole force being engaged protecting guns which had no cover whatever.

(3). After 12-30 the enemy brought up a battery on the right flank, and the Cavalry lost heavily both in horses and men.

(4). "About 2-30 I saw the Infantry yielding and therefore ordered the Cavalry to form line and check the Ghazi rush. But I bitterly regret to record that though ably seconded by the officers only portions of the light Cavalry and Sind horse formed, and the charge was not delivered home at all. Subsequent attempts to rally failed.

(5). Captain Sade, however, turned round twice, thrice firing rounds during the retreat.

THE VICEROY'S CENSURE.

The Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief both condemn the "meagre and unsatisfactory" despatch, which, notwithstanding the time which had elapsed since the date of the occurrence, still leaves the Government in ignorance of the true facts of the case and the exact circumstances to which the reverse is to be attributed. The Viceroy adds that pending report by General Roberts Government will not decide on its further course of fresh inquiry. The Viceroy praises the Artillery and the 66th.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S COMMENTS.

The Adjutant General says that the despatch almost entirely fails to explain the disaster and gives no facts regarding measures taken to ascertain Ayoub's strength and his position.

(2). Points out that General Primrose was able to reinforce on the 23rd, yet that was not done.

(3). That Maclaine's action committed Burrows to fight under unfavourable circumstances.

(4). Yet the Chief believes that victory was possible had the Infantry stood firm.

(5). That the disaster was increased by the demoralization of the Cavalry and the precipitate retreat, in spite of the fact that the enemy pursued for only three miles.

(6). The false report of annihilation caused precipitate abandonment of cantonments.

(7). The Chief observes that General Burrows makes no mention of the efforts of the officers to steady the men.

(8). The Commander-in-Chief highly commends Slade, Leach, Hogg, and Monteith.

THE RETURN TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 28.

The Bengal troops, under General Ross, whose march was delayed because of scarcity between Chaman and Kandahar, started from the latter place on the 25th inst. The following sick officers—Major Graham, Lieut. Triscott, R.A., and Surgeon Fenn—accompany the force.

The 66th Regiment will start for India on the 1st October.

GENERAL PHAYRE'S FORCE.

General Phayre has choice of all the troops now at Kandahar to augment his force to ten thousand men. There is consequent discontent in General Macpherson's Brigade.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE LAND LEAGUE AGITATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Mr. Dillon, in a speech at Skibberer, urged the people of Ireland to organize so as to accomplish their avowed purpose, and he also entreated them not to attack the landlords.

RUMOUR OF A NIHILIST CONSPIRACY.

It is rumoured that the Nihilists have entered into a conspiracy to destroy the Russian Imperial yacht Livadia, which is being fitted out at Glasgow.

THE MONTENEGRIN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 27.

Rusa Pasha has notified to Prince Nicholas of Montenegro that an advance on Scutari will be treated as a *casus belli* by the Porte.

The Naval demonstration has been postponed in compliance with the request of the Prince, who is unprepared to take action alone. He asks for the active aid of the Great Powers, besides the Naval demonstration.

France is indisposed to share in any hostile action to enforce the cession of territory.

DEPRESSION IN THE STOCK MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The stock markets are depressed owing to political uneasiness.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

All stocks are depressed in consequence of political uneasiness.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 28.

The new P. and O. Steamer Rosetta, with the English Mails of the 17th instant, left here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4	per cent. Rupee Paper		80¼
4½	do.	do.	87⅜
3	do.	Consols for account	97¾
5	do.	French Rente, 1872	120
Bar Silver			52 3-16d.

The National Bank of India pays a dividend of 2½ per cent for the half year, and carries forward £9,000 to the reserve fund.

The Delhi and London Bank pays a dividend of 2½ per cent for the half year, and carries forward £625 to the reserve fund.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 27.

The Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Narento, Captain G. Mettel, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on Monday at 5 p. m.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, SEPT. 28, 1-45 P. M.

Mail Steamer Zambesi, from Bombay, arrived

WE publish a supplement to-day containing, amongst other matters a most interesting account of the battle of Maiwand, sent home by an officer engaged in the fight, and other English news; also our own correspondent's report of the opening of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, which has been kept over for several days for want of space.

MR. H. F. ASTON, C. S., acts as judge at Tanna during Mr. Birdwood's absence on special duty to inquire into the Chota-Oodeypore case, in which the son of the Raja of that State is charged with the murder of his wife. We dispeched a special reporter to Godra on Monday last to report the proceedings *in extenso*. The young prince is charged with killing his wife through jealousy.

A CORRESPONDENT at Aden, writing to us on the 21st September says, "The heat is simply infernal."

THE Governor General in Council has sanctioned the withdrawal of the restriction, regarding furlough on private affairs for the whole army, except for those regiments across the frontier.

WITH reference to the wreck of the Mahableshwar on the Laccadives in June last, the following telegram has been received by Lloyds agents here from Messrs. Andrews and Co., Calicut :—"874 packages, Mahableshwar's cargo, arrived yesterday."

AT yesterday's meeting of the Town Council, after the disposal of miscellaneous routine business, the consideration of the Budget estimates for 1881 was commenced. The consideration of the detailed statements of income and expenditure was held over. The Town Council and Corporation establishment was passed at Rs. 44,260 per annum and the Municipal Commissioner's establishment at Rs. 40,076. It was resolved that, in consideration of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, the Controller, a personal allowance of Rs 100 per mensem for the year 1881 be given him. In agreeing to the vote, individual members of the Council paid the highest compliments to the efficiency and satisfactory manner in which Mr. Sorabjee had controlled the department in his charge.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon to the Calcutta *Statesman*, dated September 24, states :—The Queen-Mother and one daughter at Mandalay are suspected of intrigues with the Court officials. Thirty arrests have been made, and there are rumours of further executions. Cholera has appeared at Thayetmyo jail : one death is reported.

THE Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, has issued a circular exhorting Commissioners not to allow the candidates for the native civil service to grow too numerous ; "so that there may not be many more certified as qualified than are likely, in a moderate time, to get appointments." The yearly returns sent in should show, the Board's circular says, how many qualified probationers there are, and also how many of these probationers have obtained permanent employment.

THE *Pioneer's* Kandahar correspondent remarks in a recent telegram :—The troops recently arrived from the line of communication seem to emulate the garrison here in carrying drawn swords and revolvers. An extraordinary sight in the eyes of such of us as are not infected with the local Ghazi scare, is British soldiers not being allowed to move 100 yards from their tents, here in cantonments, without carrying naked swords in their hands. Whoever is responsible for the order directing such a childish display of weapons might surely be reminded that whatever dread of Ghazis may exist in soldiers' minds will be intensified by this fostering of the stupid idea that assassins are hidden behind every bush and stone in Southern Afghanistan. The perpetual state of dread in which the garrison and the troops on the line seem to live has excited much amusement and ridicule among our hardier Highlanders, Sikhs, and Goorkhas. A score of fanatics might exercise a Reign of Terror from Kandahar to Quetta in the present unhealthy state of mind of the alarmists. General Phayre is a soldier enough, unless public opinion is wrong, to put an end to an arrangement which keeps the men always nervous and excited.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears from Kabul that General Mahomed Jan, with 1,000 Ghazis principally of the Suleiman Kheyl tribe, has marched towards Kandahar, not necessarily in opposition to the Amir's wishes, and that Sirdar Gholam Hyder Khan had also proceeded thither. Five lakhs of rupees received from the British camp at Lundi Kotul have been distributed to the troops at Kabul as pay. The murder of a Hindu goldsmith by a Mahomedan shopkeeper has been promptly punished by the Amir, the murderer having been blown away from a gun.

Life writes of Major T. B. Vandeleur, who died of wounds received in the sortie of the 16th August from Kandahar :—He had passed his whole service of twenty-five years in the Royal Fusiliers without previously getting a chance of seeing a shot fired. He joined the regiment as an ensign in September, 1855, just too late to participate in the honours of the Crimean campaign, subsequently missed the Indian Frontier War of 1863 through being in the 2nd battalion, and came under fire for the first time at Kandahar. He had only recently been promoted from senior captain of the 1st battalion to a majority in the battalion abroad, and hurrying out to India in the spring of the year, joined headquarters at Kandahar, shortly before the disaster of the 27th July. A general favourite in the regiment, the news of Tom Vandeleur's death will be heard with deep regret by his former comrades in the 1st battalion. The deceased was a member of an old Irish family, the Vandeleurs of Kilrush, county Clare, and is not the first of his race who has fallen in action, an uncle, Captain Vandeleur, 87th Fusiliers, having been killed at Vittoria.

IN the House of Lords on September 3rd., Lord Enfield, amid loud cheers, read the telegram announcing the victory of Sir Frederick Roberts over Ayoub Khan and the capture of twenty-seven guns.

MR. GLADSTONE was evidently quite recovered from his late serious illness when he returned to London from his sea-trip in the Grantully Castle on the 4th inst.

A SOCIETY paper says the Pope has, after strict inquiries into the financial difficulties of Monsignor Capel, granted £14,000 for his relief.

THE French, who have held a protectorate over the island of Tahiti since 1842, on the 29th of June concluded an agreement with King Pomare, by which Tahiti and the neighbouring islands under his rule were annexed to France. The King is to retain his titular privileges.

THE correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed from Meshed that a Turkoman who had just arrived there from Geok Tépé brought the information that a strong body of Turkoman horsemen had attacked Russians at Houdja Kalessi and Bonehassan, and had succeeded in carring off a large quantity of arms and stores.

THE Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, accompanied by Admiral Popoff, arrived in London on the 4th inst., and left on the 10th for Glasgow to inspect the Czar's yacht Livadia. The vessel was expected to be ready for sea in about a fortnight, and it was stated to be the intention of the Grand Duke to join her at Plymouth and take her to the Crimea.

DEVONPORT Dockyard has been experimentally connected with Whitehall by the telephone ; and if the trial gives satisfactory results, this means of intercommunication between the several Royal dockyards and other Government establishments will, more or less, supersede the telegraphic arrangements which are at present in use. The fact of 'my Lords' or the officials at Whitehall being able to talk with the dockyard officers at their yards would be immensely advantageous.

THE latest phase of the Irish land war—reinstatement of evicted tenants in their holdings—is now being prosecuted systematically. The police are not interfered with when an eviction is effected, but after the work is completed the people dispossessed are removed to a convenient place, and next night a band of armed men, with blackened faces, assemble, and the tenants are put back, turf fires lit as bonfires in rejoicing. The tenants are warned that if on being put back they leave again voluntarily, they will be shot.

THE monument to Mr. William Jenkyns, M.A., of the Bengal Civil Service, who perished with Sir Louis Cavagnari at Kabul about twelve months ago, has now been completed by Mr. John Hutchison, R. S. A. The leading feature of the memorial, which is to be placed in King's College, Aberdeen, is a bust in *alto rilievo*, the head being shown in three-quarters front. A bronze plate underneath the monument will record in Latin the main incidents of Mr. Jenkyns's career and the circumstances of his lamented death.

THE semi-official *Agence Russe*, referring to a Vienna telegram published by the *Golos*, says :—After the categorical declarations of Lord Hartington and Sir Charles Dilke, and the firm and dignified language of the Queen's Speech at the prorogation of Parliament, there is nothing to justify the doubts raised in some quarters with regard to the understanding between the Powers upon Eastern affairs. This agreement is more perfect than ever, and nothing but incapacity or ill will could give a pessimist interpretation to the negotiations between the Powers on matters of mere detail, as the main question is approaching a favourable solution.

GENERAL SCOBELEFF had, it was stated in England, been summoned by the Emperor to Livadia by telegraph, to take part in a council of war regarding the further progress of the expedition against the Tekke Turkomans. General Scobeleff is said to insist upon the necessity of punishing the Turkomans of Merv. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* states that General Scobeleff was pushing on beyond Geok Tépé, intending to form an advanced post between that place and Merv, where he would remain during the ensuing winter.

TIDINGS have been received of the doings of Stanley, the African explorer. A Portuguese steamer has brought news from Loanda that Senor Lino, captain of the steamer *Andrade*, had steamed up the Congo river as far as Noki, two hours sail from Bibi, where Stanley and his followers have established their head-quarters. During an interview with Captain Lino, Mr. Stanley said that the end he had in view was not commerce, but that he merely wished to open up a path for future traders ; and that his object in ordering goods to be brought out from Europe and America was to prevent his being obliged to pay exorbitant prices to the merchants of the Zaire. This is the first time that a Portuguese steamer has ventured so far up the Congo.

SINCE the termination of General Melikoff's dictatorship, the Nihilist organ has reappeared in St. Petersburg. That the feeling of the revolutionary party towards the Czar has undergone little, if any, change is proved by the precautions take on his journey to Livadia. Along the route pursued by the Imperial train the whole population was practically formed into a police force. Watchers were stationed along the line at thirty paces distant from each other, while at more important points the railway was guarded by infantry regiments standing in file. Every bridge was examined, all the vehicles to be employed in the train were carefully inspected, and houses adjacent to the line were jealously searched. Were it not for the knowledge of former attempts at assassination, such an excess of precaution would seems ludicrous. In one sense, however, it defeats its own end. No system can last which is thus compelled to encase itself in armour.

A FRENCH squadron had been directed before the mail left to sail from Toulon for Ragusa, and this completed the fleet of the united Powers. The ships already at Gravosa were the following :—Austrian—Laudon, Custozza, Prinz Eugen, Srenyie ; Rear-Admiral von Ebenhorst. Russian—Svetlana ; Rear-Admiral Cremer. Italian—Palestro, Roma, Marco Antonio, Colona ; Rear-Admiral Finnicati. German—Victoria ; Capt. Valois. English—Temeraire, Alexandra, Helicon ; Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour. The Condor and Bittern remain at Brindisi to carry on the mail service between that port and the international fleet.

RECENT railway accidents in England go to show that those lines which seek safety in powerful continuous brakes are liable to increased dangers from reckless driving. Relying upon the brakes to reduce the speed of the train at a moment's notice, drivers get into the habit of running through junctions at a speed altogether out of keeping with the conditions of the road they are travelling over. Had the train which went off the rails recently at Manchester been fitted with ordinary brakes, it would have traversed the curve outside the station at a much lower rate of speed. As it was, the curve was "rushed," the result being a very serious accident within fifty yards of the end of the platform. The fact that the accident was so serious is a proof of the speed at which the train was moving. For carriages to be telescoped and smashed to pieces just outside a terminus is a new thing in the history of railway disasters. Discussion on the subject is by no means exhausted, and it is pretty clear that the misuse of continuous brakes is as much to be guarded against as their use is to be enforced. The practice of suddenly checking an express train in mid-career, referred to by a correspondent of a morning paper, is not calculated to promote either the comfort or the confidence of passengers. Nor does it seem to be clearly established which brake is the best. The automatic brake is that which apparently receives the most general support both from the railway companies and the public. Yet even the automatic brake has its dangers. A recent accident on the Midland line—fortunately unattended by any very serious consequences—was said to be due to the fact that the brake, which was in some way defective, could not be taken off. From the other side of the Atlantic, again, comes the report of a collision, occurring through the utter inability of the automatic brake to stop a train in a distance of nearly half a mile. Wet rails and a descending gradient were in this case contributing causes.

IT seems not unlikely that some problems affecting the British Constitution will have to be worked out not at home but in the Colonial Parliaments. In the last news from Melbourne we find that certain constitutional points of great interest were raised at the opening of the new Parliament. After the election of a Speaker, and before the opening speech of the Governor, Mr. Graham Berry proposed a vote of want of confidence. The Ministry protested that the motion was unconstitutional, but the Speaker ruled in its favour, and it was carried. The Governor, the Marquis of Normanby, when the motion was brought to his notice, repeated the protest of the Ministry, declaring it to be settled law that Parliament cannot proceed to public business until it has been formally opened. Such is certainly the usage at home. The Speaker does not even take his own chair, but sits in the clerk's until Black Rod approaches the door to command the attendance of the House on the Queen or her Commissioners. Australia, however, has reversed the English precedent, and Mr. Graham Berry's motion may on some future occasion be cited at Westminster as an authority for proceeding to business without waiting for the Queen's Speech. The new Government, which has come into office as the result of Mr. Berry's motion, pledges itself to further constitutional reforms. A bill is to be introduced to prevent "plural voting" at elections, and this experiment will be watched with much interest at home. A novel and more questionable move in the direction of retrenchment will be the simultaneous reduction of the salaries of ministers, governors, judges, and civil servants.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 27.

THE annual prize giving of the Bishop's High School and St. Mary's Girls' School took place this evening when a very large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. H. E. the Governor and Lady Fergusson arrived at 5 o'clock and were warmly received.

The Secretary of the Schools began the proceedings by reading the Annual Report. He quoted the highly favourable report of the Educational Inspector, who awarded the same grant as last year, and also gave extracts from the reports of several Professors of the Deccan and Civil Engineering Colleges, who bore testimony to the intelligence of the boys and clear evidences they gave of the sound teaching they had received. Last November seven boys were presented at the matriculation examination. Of these five passed. Three have joined the Grant Medical College, Bombay, one is studying for the Gilchust Scholarship, and the other has obtained a Government appointment. The increase in numbers from 73 to 109 since last year has necessitated an increase in the staff. Accordingly the services of a lady teacher have been secured for the younger ones, and of two graduates of the Bombay University to replace Mr. Savage, who has been appointed head-Master of the Kurachee School, and whose services are gratefully acknowledged. The Chemical Laboratory has been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,500, and a Scholarship of Rs. 10 a month has been given to the school in memory of Bishop Collon. In St. Mary's School the Secretary had also to report a considerable increase in numbers. The work of the school was testified to by the Educational Inspector, who describes it as the best girl's school he has seen in the Presidency.

The report having been read, H. E. gave away the prizes to the boys, and Lady Fergusson gave the girls theirs, after which His Excellency delivered a short address. He said it gave him great pleasure to see so many young folk about him, and from their bright faces he felt sure they were happy in school. He was glad to give away the prizes to those who had won them, and who had been so heartily applauded by their class mates as they came up to receive them. He forcibly impressed upon the children the necessity of doing their best to repay their parents, to be a credit to their teachers, and as soldiers say, to take a pride in themselves.' Their schools had won a high name, and it was their duty to maintain that high name. The education of European children in India was receiving much attention from Government, and he was glad to find that it was agreed on all sides that the lines already laid down were the correct ones, and that the work left to be done was only a work of extension. Another very satisfactory point was that persons of all denominations were agreed that religious teaching should not be neglected in schools, but that learning and godliness should go hand in hand. He hoped lads in India would take advantage of the opportunities afforded them, and show themselves able to hold their own against men from home. He concluded by speaking in high terms of the teachers and those connected with the schools. A programme of music and recitation was next creditably got through by the pupils. The meeting then broke up with hearty cheers for the Governor and the Secretary, H. E. himself proposing three cheers for Mr. Macnee, the head-master.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE NAINI TAL DISASTER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer* :—It is easy of course to be wise after the event ; but it seems to me that what with the occurrence of the first slip, the heavy rain of the previous 40 hours, the cyclonic bursts of violent wind, and the well-known precarious condition of this portion of the hill, it is hardly matter of wonder that on that dark Saturday afternoon the whole mountain side came tumbling down *en masse*. The slip beginning below the old Government House, with a breadth of about 150 yards and with a depth which, though unknown as yet, must have been very great judging from the enormous deposit at the foot, was narrowed towards the lower part of its course to some 80 yards by the outstanding bluffs ; and then, freed from trammels on either side, its base extended outwards, fan-like, to a breadth of fully 300 yards, from just below the cricket pavilion on the west to near the club boat-platform on the east. Its course from its starting point far up the hill to its close on the cricket ground is marked by sharply defined lines, inside which all is desolation and ruin, while outside everything is as it was before. The working party were standing just below the place where the confined passage operated to concentrate the violence of the rush ; they must have been engulfed in a moment by the descending mass. Below them was the hotel, a large range of buildings, nothing of which now is visible, and the sight is only marked by the mound-like erection under which it is presumed that it lies buried. Gathering impetus as it progressed, the enormous body came down on the open ground between the hotel and the public garden, where it found a new propulsive force ; for this ground was simply a bed of damp and slippery shale which peeled off bodily to a depth of several feet under the great weight, and thus formed a kind of sledge on which the avalanche was borne onwards towards the orderly room, the shop, and the Assembly Rooms. The shop, a massive structure (originally constructed for a racquet court), was lifted clean from under its foundations and thrown with terrific violence on to the Assembly Rooms and cricket ground—a distance of over 50 yards. Of the Assembly Rooms, the portion nearest the lake would seem to have been hurled into the water, which, though as deep as forty feet at this part, showed, for many hours after the occurrence, evidences of the huge deposit in the shape of the numerous little islands that here and there dotted its surface. It was this sudden displacement of so much water that caused the upheaval of the lake's surface resulting in the wave which rolled from the Assembly Rooms, past the Smuggler's Rock, and so on, to the bridge under which the surplus waters find their way to the gorge beyond. A small portion of the long-line of Assembly Room buildings, that furthest removed from the landslip, alone escaped demolition ; it remained standing, encumbered with the wreck of what had fallen behind it. Here was situated the pantry, and it was strange to observe that in this little chamber not a glass was broken, not a plate was cracked, not a lamp was injured ; while within a distance of six short feet the destruction was complete. The huge blocks of masonry and the enormous beams that are visible everywhere among the ruins demonstrate conclusively, if proof were wanting, the terrific violence of the onrush ; and they point also to the merciful conclusion that death, in the case of those who perished here, must have been instant and painless.

Even as I write, however, the scene of desolation is rapidly changing its appearance under the energetic management of the officer specially appointed by the Government to the executive charge of the station—Mr. E. White, C. S. Since Monday morning, bands of willing labourers of all ranks, conditions, and colours, have been hard at work. From the *debris* of the mound such property as is worth rescuing is being dug up, carried away, and stored ; the heaps of rubbish are being levelled down, the materials being stacked in suitable places. The scene, apart from its dread associations and desolate appearance, is a busy if not a cheerful one. Here a civilian high in office may be seen superintending a gang of coolies occupied in the excavation of a tangled mass : there a field officer (in mufti) is controlling a band of labourers who are striving to raise the massive trunk of one of the far-famed temple willows. But the chief interest centres in the corner of the Assembly Rooms, which still remains standing ; for there, it is rumoured, lie the bodies of those who were in the Rooms when the tempest burst. Of those who were engulfed on the hill side or buried in the intervening space, it is almost hopeless, I fear, to expect any trace : they will lie where they fell, till earth and sea give up their dead. But in the case of the small party whom inquiry has shown to have been in the Assembly Rooms at the time of the landslip, it is different. Unless they were carried by the shock into the lake, the area within which their remains must be lying is comparatively small ; and to the clearing of this area the persistent efforts of a working party from the Depot have been devoted. Late on Monday evening the body of one of the ladies was exhumed, and tenderly borne away by strong hands to Christian burial. The work proceeds slowly, as the standing portion of the buildings is very unsafe, despite the efforts of the engineers to blow up the dangerous portion of the wall, but every effort is being made.

Numerous are the stories told of hair-breadth escapes from the terrible disaster, and none was narrower than that of the Commissioner. Sir Henry Ramsay had left the west end of the lake (the scene of the great tragedy) early in the afternoon, and was proceeding in the direction of his office, when his attention was attracted to the violence with which the water was struggling to force its way down the gorge which forms the eastern escape. He was seeing what could be done to remedy this state of affairs, when the great wave, caused by the submersion of the large portion of the Assembly Rooms which was precipitated into the lake, came surging towards him with terrific force. Commencing with an altitude—if the testimony of eye-witnesses is to be believed—of from 12 to 15 feet, the wave swept onwards, carrying everything before it, breaking heavily against the Smuggler's Rock, and dashing crested with foam, on the narrow bridge which forms its eastern extremity. On this bridge stood Sir Henry Ramsay, surrounded by a mixed body of soldiers and natives. The Commissioner had barely time, seeing the approaching danger, to rush towards the bazar end of the bridge) wading waist deep in water), when the huge wave was upon them. Four soldiers were swept away ; three of them managed to cling to the wire paling which here surrounds the band-stand ; the fourth was carried down the torrent, dashed against the boulders, and picked up dead. Of the natives, three were drowned, and it was all over with the last of the Kings of Kumaon, had he not been a hale and hearty man. By this very narrow margin were the services of an able, experienced, and upright officer preserved to the Government ; and the life of one whom India could ill-afford to spare saved to his country and his friends.

Of the seven men in Bell's shop, one alone (Mr. Drew) survives to tell the sad tale. He was on the ground-floor at the time, near the principal entrance, when he heard the rumble of the landslip ominously near. Instinct urged him to take refuge in flight, and accompanied by three others connected with the concern, he ran from the doomed building into the open space of the cricket ground beyond. Two went to the left ; and both were found lying stiff and stark on the outskirts of the ruins, terribly mutilated. Of the two who ran to the right, Mr. Drew only escaped ; not unhurt, for a heavy beam from the falling mass struck him to the ground with a broken collarbone at the extreme edge of the landslip's course, and he was picked up at great peril to life and limb. The native bearer in charge of the Assembly Rooms was on the roof of the dancing room, trying to piece together the iron sheeting which the fierce wind had torn asunder. The shock hurled him into the lake unhurt, and he was rescued when destruction seemed imminent. Another marvellous case was that of a clerk in the Secretariat office (a Mr. Walker), who, hearing of the first slip and hoping to be of assistance, proceeded at about twenty minutes past one towards the working party. Providence led him to avoid the direct road which would have brought him into the very middle of the avalanche, and to take a less frequented path up to the hotel. He was thus brought to the extreme edge of the lava-like wave, where the onrush was least violent. Caught in the first wave of crumbling earth, he was immediately buried in the descending mass ; then (as he describes it) a second wave came surging down, which brought him partially to the surface, with his head and one arm free. In this perilous position he remained for some time, till rescued by the passers by, and carried home from the very jaws of death. Time and space alike would fail were I to narrate all the strange tales told by those who escaped as by a miracle. A narrow margin of time saved many from swift destruction. The fatal spot in the hill-side was visited by several persons (chiefly civil and military officers) immediately before the slip occurred ; the heavy rain deterred a large theatrical party (of amateurs) who were to have met at the Assembly Rooms that very afternoon for rehearsal; more than one party was at Bell's shop only a few short minutes before the catastrophe—its collapsing sides would have been their shroud had they lingered. Had but a blink of sunshine momentarily appeared, a crowd would certainly have collected at the Assembly Rooms, the carnage would have been awful. As it is, the official lists published in the *Pioneer* show how terrible has been the mortality among Europeans ; while at least 200 natives perished. Of our 70 Volunteers all told, 10 no longer answer to the roll call, 1 commissioned, and 2 noncommissioned officers, with 7 of the rank and file, will never more parade on the familiar ground. As one passes over the scene, one feels that one is indeed walking over a cemetery, and that every turf beneath one's feet may be a comrade's sepulchre.

As I pen these lines, the solemn notes of the Dead March in "Saul"—that most touching of military dirges—awake the morning echoes. I hear the measured tread of many feet. I can see the lines of red-coated soldiers moving slowly onwards "with arms reversed and muffled drums." It is an officer's funeral. The remains of Captain Talbot Goodridge—a cheery companion, a warm friend, and a gallant soldier—are being carried from under the dismantled ruins to his last resting-place among the hills.

Another correspondent—states :—My wife and I were sitting down to breakfast at 9-30 a.m. in our own rooms, situated in the separate bungalow belonging to the Victoria Hotel, when there was a sudden cry from the servants' houses just above us. I ran up at once, and found that the earth, scooped out at the back of the end of the row of houses, had subsided, burying some dhobis and a Madrassee woman, the wife of the hotel butler. One woman was but half buried, and we set to work to get her out. Suddenly there was a cry that the end room of the right wing of the lower and main block of buildings had been buried also by the earth scooped out above them having subsided, and that a child had been buried with its ayah. Running down there we found the alarm but too true, and that the back rooms of the whole wing had been filled with the falling earth. One lady had rushed out from her bed; but the majority of the visitors were at breakfast when the accident happened, and came running out to assist. A few men were got together, and an attempt was made to dig out the poor English child ; but the superincumbent mass was too great, and the roof was in danger of falling on to those who were helping. Here Mr. Robinson was comforting the poor mother; but the majority of the residents, now thoroughly alarmed, began to take measures for escape. The separate bungalow, which lay protected under a spur of the hill, seemed free from all danger. The Victoria Hotel, *i. e.*, the main block of buildings with its two wings of dormitories, was built right in the line of a gorge, down which at all rainy seasons a torrent habitually flowed, and which had always been a cause of apprehension to Captain Harris, the proprietor : thus in the heavy rain of August he was up night and day diverting the torrent from its direct line to the lake. On the present occasion, whilst some were digging away at the original slip near the servants' houses, and others at the right wing of the hotel, a party under Mr. L. Taylor, C.S., who by this time had arrived, went up the hill to endeavour to control the torrent which was already (about 10-30 a. m.) bursting its banks and pouring directly into the main block of the building. The hotel compound and all the inner rooms were ankle-deep in water. All the time the rain beat down pitilessly and the wind raged. At the suggestion of Mr. Douglas Straight, a requisition was sent to the Depot for a party of soldiers, who shortly afterwards arrived. I with some more went over the separate bungalow to dam up a second stream which threatened to burst its banks and overwhelm this portion of the building also. Colonel Taylor, R. E., had, at my request, however, gone over the ground, and said this bungalow was safe for that day at least. Meanwhile Captain Haynes, R. E., had been got down to Bell's shop, and being severely crippled from the result of an accident, was left in the care of Mr. Knight, who allowed him to lie on his own bed. From time to time I left the work in which I was particularly engaged, and visited the main party digging out the buried dhobis at the first slip. I also went down once to the scene of the second slip, and persuaded the heart-broken mother to leave. At the first place there were Mr. Taylor, Captain Baderston, Mr. Sullivan, and a party of soldiers ; below, another party of soldiers, I think with Mr. Halkett. Native servants were shrieking about the place, the residents were removing their property as best they could, the water was pouring through the lower floor, and the rain came down pitilessly.

The water was running down the hill-side knee-deep, swirling round Bell's shop, where I saw and spoke to Mr. Bell as he was endeavouring to divert the stream, and it seemed as if the Assembly Rooms would be at least flooded. At that time (about 12 noon) there was no one in the rooms but the assistant librarian Farrance. On going up to the stream at which I was working, I told my servants they had better begin packing up, as we might have to go. Shortly after Mr. Atkinson came up, and said I had better go with him to get something to eat and change. However, we worked a little longer, whilst I got some clothes sent off. We then visited the working party, speaking to several of them (amongst them the Rev. Mr. Robinson), and then went down to the centre yard of the hotel under the big *deodar* tree. Here we met the unfortunate Major and Mrs. Morphy and Mrs. Turnbull, who had come in on an errand of mercy to proffer assistance or refuge. Here also was Mr. Halkett and a large crowd of soldiers filling the lower verandah of the hotel. I pointed out to Mr. Halkett the danger there was from the other stream, and he left me to take men up there to work at it. Bidding the Morphys adieu, he left for home. As we passed the large space to the north of the hotel, the scene of the former landslip of 1837, Mr. Atkinson called my attention to boulders which he saw falling from above. We went on our way, and it would appear from circumstantial evidence that we had not got further than Petter's shop when the terrible catastrophe occurred.

The falling mass composed of semi-fluid shale and *debris* had spread fan-wise like lava and carried off the end of the separate bungalow, and had overwhelmed the main block of buildings, which lay directly in its course, carrying them probably more to the left towards the lake than in the direction of Bell's shop. Colonel Taylor was last seen at the door of his own room, which was the separate building, formerly a billiard room, but recently used as a Masonic lodge. Mr. Robinson we last saw with the working party. The time of the catastrophe may be accurately fixed at about 1-30 P. M. ; certainly not later than 1-40 P. M. The scenes of desolation are horrible, and never to be forgotten. The rain never ceased all Saturday night, and the suspense and terror of that awful time, knowing not what worse evil might happen, will remain a dreadful memory for a life-time. Poor Noad, it is said, was making his way towards the scene of the alarm when he was carried away as he was crossing the ladies' lawn-tennis ground, which the station owed to his indefatigable good nature. However, my object has been rather to tell you what I know from my own personal experience, I will leave to others to give you other heart-breaking details as they become known.

MARRIAGE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The pith of the unfortunate Calcutta divine's remarks to the newly married couple, is lost in the stress which the sub-leader in to-day's *Times* lays on this sentence :—"It is unfortunate that there are so many young married people in India." Now, the clergyman in question, did not say that this was unfortunate, but it was unfortunate for young married people in India that they were not surrounded by those older and wiser friends and near relations, whose counsel and observation exercise so salutary an influence in England.

Is it true that too much levity attends married life in India ? I fear we must bow our heads and answer in the affirmative, although in Bombay itself, taking as a whole, we can hold our ground against scandal better than most places in India. We are such busy people, there is no time for Satan to find mischief for idle hands or tongues. It is incorrect to say that "Englishmen and women in India are, as a rule, no better or worse than their brothers and sisters in England." There may not be much harm in the "professional beauty" types of English women, which seems to be the prevailing style of life in most Indian stations, but this is not the predominating style of the English wife in England. Moral ! Beware of elevated positions, those hill tops ! Simla, Mussoorie, &c., are all seemingly dangerous ; it must be so, for did not all wickedness emanate from the Roman lady who took her position on such elevations ?

DOLARO.

September 28.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p. m.
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.
Apollo Street Coffee and Reading Room, lecture, 8 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th inst. :—Fathe Salum, from Mozambique ; Laira, Mauritius ; Columbian (s), Jeddah. Yesterday :—Ellora (s), from Calcutta ; Venetia (s), Venice ; Pachamba (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vsssels sailed yesterday :—Lucinda (s), to Gopalpore ; Euphrates (s), Persian Gulf.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 p. m. :—

March	Marien	Keiper.
Overture	Sommer nachtstraum	Suppe.
Der frue Mann		Liebe.
Waltz	Oschoener Mai	Strauss.
Potpouri	English	Leitpold.
Quadrille	Puffee Parisien	Kremser.
Silver Threads		Danks.
Waltz	Colaba	Inzoli.
Seranade		Tittl.
Polka	Fledermaus	Strauss.

LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered at 8 o'clock this evening in the Coffee and Reading Room, 3, Apollo Street, Fort, upon the question.—"Does the Bible grant the use of intoxicating liquors ?"

THEFT.—Nana Bapoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of housebreaking and theft of a quantity of spices, valued at Rs. 25-8, and Rs. 2-11-9 in cash, the property of Settee Cooshaba. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 25th September, was 57 feet and 6 tenths ; in the corresponding week last year it was 58 feet and 6 tenths. The rainfall up to date was 70 inches 53 cents, in the corresponding week last year it was 75 inches 49 cents.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Govind Gopall, a *dhoby*, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper on two separate charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of sundry articles of wearing apparel belonging to Rahim Dossa and Mahomedally Jan. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PROLONGED FIT.—On Monday evening last Narayen Bamboo, a coachman in the service of Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, while driving into the Fort, was suddenly attacked with a fit and became quite unconscious. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment, where he still remains, and up to yesterday was in an unconscious state.

THE FRERE ROAD.—At yesterday's meeting of the Town Council, sanction was given to the acceptance of a tender from Elappa Ballaram for the construction of the continuation of the Frere Road to Lawrence de Lima Street. The contract previously sanctioned had been cancelled ; and the rates tendered by Elappa were the same as those tendered by the former tenderer.

ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE A CUSTOMS OFFICER.—Malia Mahadoo and Dajee Dewjee were yesterday fined respectively Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee for aiding and abetting the com mission of the offence of offering a bribe to a public servant, Mr. J. Raymond, an officer of the Customs Preventive Service. The prisoners offered Mr. Raymond a sum of Rs. 4 to allow them to ship certain bags of cocoanuts after sunset, contrary to the provisions of the Customs Act.

DISINFECTANTS.—As the tendered rates received in reply to an advertisement calling for offers to supply disinfectants were higher than those at which disinfectants could be purchased from England on commission, the Town Council yesterday authorised the Municipal Commissioner to purchase them from the manufacturers in England through their agents in Bombay on a commission of 2½ per cent. Formerly the commission allowed was 5 per cent.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—A matter connected with the Bank, arising on the petition of Mr. C. A. Turner, the official liquidator, was called on before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Inverarity appeared for the official liquidator ; and Mr. Lang for Mr. N. A. Wadia. Mr. Lang at first applied for a postponement on the ground that his client was ill ; but finally it was ordered by con sent that Mr. N. A. Wadia be examined *de bene esse* at his own bungalow.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO PEARL MERCHANTS.—Mr. Payne, solicitor on behalf of Shaik Abdulla bin Khaliffa, appeared before Mr. Justice Marriott in chambers on Monday and presented a plaint against Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa, a brother of the plaintiff, praying for a division of the property of their father, Khaliffa bin Abdulla, a well-known pearl merchant, and his family ; and that a receiver be appointed. The property, consisting of houses, lands, a mill, steamers, bungalows, &c., is of the estimated value of about Rs. 20,00,000. His Lordship accepted the plaint as a long cause.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Yesterday at the High Court, Mr. Justice Marriott gave judgment in chambers in the matter of the sale of the property of the company by public auction. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, appeared for Mr. Limjee N. Banajee, the official liquidator ; Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Sayani, for Mr. Morarbhoy Vizbhoocundas, the lessee ; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Janardhan and Hormusjee, for Kissonram Ramnand, the purchaser; and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for certain creditors. The property of the company, exclusive of stores, was lately sold by the official liquidator for Rs. 3,61,000 ; and the purchaser had paid Rs. 90,250 as earnest money. The sale was opposed by Morarbhoy, the lessee, on the ground that the real purchaser was Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, and that the purchaser was his nominee, a broker and a man of straw. The matter was discussed on a previous occasion ; and his Lordship, in giving judgment yesterday, remarked that, assuming that the purchaser was an agent for others and himself a man of straw, the circumstance did not in any way interfere with the right to assign. His Lordship considered that the decision in Lonsdale vs. Corrie, 2 Mad., 330, applied to the present case. It could not be said that the assignment was either colourable or fictitious, and it appeared to his Lordship that the sale must be confirmed. The purchaser to pay the costs of the official liquidator other than those occasioned by the action of Mr. Morarbhoy, which must be paid by him (Morarbhoy.) The purchaser's costs to be paid by Morarbhoy ; and creditors and Morarbhoy to bear their own costs.

DROWNING A HINDOO GIRL FOR HER ORNAMENTS.

THE adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of the Hindoo girl, aged 5 years, named Radhee, was held on Monday last at the Coroner's bungalow, Byculla.

Bhewa Ramjee, a Customs peon, gave evidence as to discovering the body of the deceased girl floating in the sea on Friday last at the Jamsetjee Bunder, and on the body being brought to the shore he observed two silver bangles, one on each wrist, but saw no ornament on the neck.

Dhondoo Yessoo, a goldsmith residing at the Colaba Bazaar, deposed that the prisoner, Dadha Babunbhoy, offered a silver neck ornament and gold beads (similar to those produced) for sale to him on Friday evening last.

Francis Manuel was next examined. He corroborated the statement made by the goldsmith in material points.

Mr. Inspector Page gave evidence to the effect that he recovered the silver neck ornament and gold beads (produced) from the prisoner.

Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, was of opinion that the death of the deceased was caused from asphyxia by drowning.

The jury returned the following verdict :—"That the death of Radhee, girl, was caused by her having been drowned in the sea by Dadha Babunbhoy, under such circumtances that the act of Dadha Babunbhoy was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

S. I. R. A. VOLUNTEER MATCH.

THE shooting amongst local Volunteers for this match commenced at Colaba Butts yesterday morning. The light was bad for the first hour, and there was a shifty wind. The following scores were made. Some of the competitors intend to try again this morning, three entries being allowed.

Rank and Name.	500 Yards.	Total.	600 Yards.	Total.	Grand Total.
G. I. P. R. Corps.					
Qr Mr King	4 5 4 5 5 5 5	33	5 3 3 5 3 5 3	27	60
B. V. R. Corps.					
Vol Whitehead	5 4 3 4 3 5 5	29	2 3 5 5 4 4 5	28	57
C Sjt Melvin	5 4 4 5 5 4 3	30	5 2 2 2 3 5 5	24	54
Sg J M Watkins	3 5 0 4 4 5 3	24	5 2 4 0 5 2 4	22	46
Sg Nicholson	2 4 2 3 5 2 4	22	4 5 2 2 3 2 4	22	44
Vol Rodger	4 0 5 4 5 5 3	26	3 5 2 2 2 0 2	16	42
Copl Hail	2 2 5 5 2 2 2	20	0 2 5 0 4 2 3	16	36
Vol Fido	4 2 2 4 3 2 2	19	0 3 5 0 3 0 0	11	30
Vol Sweeting	4 4 2 4 4 2 0	20	2 0 2 4 0 3 0	11	31
	Total..	223	Total ..	177	400

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH INST.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, Commander J. Orman, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 10th inst. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr J Daniel
Mr T Skipp
Dr R A Clarke
Mr J Crowther
Mr and Mrs Roach and two children.

FROM VENICE.

Mr C Steward
Mr J Leventhorpe
Mr J Tait
Mr J Harnack
Mr Abdul Hassan Khan.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr A Hills
Mr H Greenwood
Lieut-Col Lock
Mr R J Whitten
Mr C J Keene
Mr A C Forbes
Mr McPherson
Mr A G Murray
Mr G Ormiston
Mr R C Brewster
Mr R Lethbridge
Mr D S Kemp
Mr W Ross
Major Sartorius
Mr T Livesay
Mr J D McLean
Mr D Bowing
Dr Penny
Mr J Muir
Mr C F Worsley
Capt Slade.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Ayard
Mr L Davies.

FROM ADEN.—Mr R Thompson.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 3RD TO 10TH SEPT. INCLUSIVE.)

HER MAJESTY held a Council at Balmoral on Monday forenoon, at which Prince Leopold, the Lord President of the Council, and Lieutenant-General Ponsonby were present.

The Queen, having been much distressed by the accounts of recent railway accidents, has been in frequent communication with the Government as to the best means of preventing their recurrence.

Her Majesty has telegraphed, through the Viceroy of India, her congratulations to Sir F. Roberts and his gallant troops on their brilliant success in Afghanistan.

The Prince of Wales has been reluctantly compelled, on account of his numerous engagements, to abandon his projected visit to the Australasian Colonies on the occasion of the Melbourne Exhibition.

Mr. Gladstone's tour round the coast was brought to a close on Saturday, when the Grantully Castle reached Gravesend.

A Cabinet Council was held at noon on Saturday, at which Mr. Gladstone and all the other Ministers were present. The Cabinet met again on Monday, when the only Minister absent was Earl Spencer, who was in attendance on the Queen.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Commons' amendments in the Burials Bill were considered and agreed to. On Saturday, the Lords accepted the modifications made by the other House in their amendments to the Ground Game Bill. In the course of some conversation which arose as to the rejection of the Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill, Earl Granville explained that Mr. Forster, in his animadversions on the action of the House of Lords, had expressed only his own individual opinions. On Monday the Lords held a formal sitting to pass the Appropriation Bill through its final stages.

On Friday, the House of Commons considered the Lords' amendments in the Ground Game Bill. On going into Committee on the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Parnell moved to instruct the Committee to insert a clause providing for the registration of voters in Ireland. The Speaker pointed out that this proposal was contrary to established usage, as it suggested a "tack" to a Money Bill. Mr. W. E. Forster, while opposing the motion, strongly complained of the recent action of the House of Lords, remarking that, if it were often repeated, some change in the constitution of that Assembly might become necessary. Sir S. Northcote censured this threatening language, and Mr. Parnell's instruction was negatived by 58 to 23. After a disorderly scene, which resulted in Mr. Callan's suspension for persistently disobeying the Chairman's ruling, the Appropriation Bill passed through Committee. On Saturday, Sir W. Lawson asked for a pledge that before any actual coercion was applied to Turkey, Parliament would be again consulted. Mr. Gladstone declined to bind the Ministry by any such promise, but urged that they were fully alive to their grave responsibility. The Appropriation Bill having been read the third time, the House adjourded to Tuesday for the prorogation.

On Tuesday the Imperial Parliament was prorogued by Royal Commission till the 24th of November. The Commons having appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, the Royal assent was given to a number of Bills, and the Lord Chancellor then read the Queen's Speech.

A demonstration was held in Hyde Park on Sunday, to condemn the conduct of the House of Lords in relation to Irish measures.

The agitation organized by the Land League in Ireland continues with unabated vehemence.

The Institute of International Law has commenced its sittings at Oxford, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Mountague Bernard, and many eminent British and foreign jurists are taking part in its proceedings.

A terrific explosion occurred at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning at the Seaham Colliery, the property of the Marquis of Londonderry. About 200 men were at work in the pit at the time of the catastrophe. Of this number only about 70 have been saved. The rest are entombed in the lower seams, and it is feared that most of them have perished from suffocation. Exploring parties are busy clearing a way into the workings, with a view to rescue the men who may be still alive, and to recover the dead bodies. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

A Caledonian passenger train, while travelling at full speed between Glasgow and Greenock, on Wednesday, ran into a mineral train which was standing on the down line. The guard's van was shattered to atoms by the shock, and the guard and two passengers were killed. Eighteen other persons were injured, some of them seriously.

A strike has been resolved upon by the nailers of Staffordshire and Worcestershire against repeated reductions of wages. The number of men concerned in the strike is estimated at 30,000.

An extensive jewel robbery was committed at Ampthill-house, Bedfordshire, the residence of Mr. W. Lowther, M.P. for Westmoreland, on Monday morning, while the family were at prayers.

A cricket match, which excited much interest, was played between an Australian team and an English eleven at Kennington Oval on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The victory was declared for England by five wickets.

The Union Steamship Company have received a telegram from their Cape Town agency announcing that Her Majesty's ship Dwarf arrived at Simon's Bay, from Loanda, on Monday, bringing six men from the shipwrecked steamer American, who were landed at the latter port on July 21 by the Portuguese brig Taranjo.

Although outside rates hardened up to the Bank's charge of 2½ per cent., there was at no time a proportionate increase in the volume of business. Consols closed rather lower at 97⅜ and 97½. Home Railway stocks were mostly rather easier at the last, with the exception of North British, which yesterday rose 2½ on the announcement of a dividend on the ordinary stock at the rate of 1 per cent., against nothing this time last year. The values of most Foreign Bonds have been pretty well maintained, but business has not been particularly active.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lieut.-Col. G. J. D. Heath, Mad. S.C. ; the Hon. H. C. Grey ; Lieut.-Col. F. Pitts, late 72nd Highlanders ; Com. H. Lewis, R.N. ; the Hon. Lieut. E. W. W. Wynn, of Wynnstay ; J. Carr, late Chief Justice of Sierra Leone ; M. Jones, J. P. and D. L. for Brecknock ; Dr. W. O'Connor ; W. H. Wills ; J. M. Knight, J. P. for Kent ; Princess Orloff.

The Allied Naval Squadron, with the exception of the French contingent, assembled at Ragusa on Tuesday. Two French frigates have, however, been ordered from Toulon to take part in the demonstration in the Adriatic.

At Constantinople hopes were entertained in the Turkish official world that the Albanians would be induced to cede Dulcigno without resistance, and that the naval demonstration would be averted.

Nearly 100 Kurdish chiefs, charged with murder and robbery in Armenian villages, have escaped from Aleppo, where they had been interned by the Turkish authorities.

Baron Haymerle, the Austrian Foreign Minister, has lately visited Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe and the event has given rise to much comment in the Continental Press.

The declaration of their intended submission to the Government about to be made by non-authorized religious orders in France has been the theme of much discussion in the Parisian journals, in connexion with a recent speech delivered by M. de Freycinet at Montauban.

The negotiations at St. Petersburg between the Russian Government and the Marquis Tseng touching the Kuldja affair have closed, and it is stated that the treaty will be signed at Pekin.

Agitation still prevails in Basutoland in connexion with the enforcement of the Disarmament Act.

President Hayes has been visiting the Mormon territory at Salt Lake, where he was warmly welcomed, and he has since arrived in Nevada.

The state elections have been held in Arkansas and Vermont, the Democrats being successful in the former State and the Republicans in the latter.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C J Connell, B C S
Mr E J Moore, B Uncov
Dr J Fergusson, B Uncov
Col R S Burge, M S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R A Lloyd, B Uncov, 5 mo 6 days.
Mr T E Thomas, B Uncov, 4 mo
Maj B Fischer, M S C, 3 mo
Mr A G Miller, B Uncov, 3 mo
Lieut H St P Maxwell, B S C, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J W Macnabb, B C S
Mr T J Murray, B S C
Mr W Jacob, B Uncov
Mr G A Gosselin, B Uncov
Mr W de W Peel, B Uncov
Mr J H Gordon, B Uncov
Col T Lamb, B S C
Capt A G Begbie, R B Eng
Capt H R Young, 39th Foot
Capt C J Water, B S C
Dep Surg Gen J Gibbons, B
Lieut A G Hildebrand, R B Eng
Dr J Anderson, B Uncov
Lieut Col T Ross Church, M S C
Maj C C Sargeaunt, M S C
Maj G F E S Neill, M S C
Capt R M Clerk, M Inf
Conductor W Doig, M
Maj E M Woodcock, Bo S C
Maj T M Ward, Bo S C

CASUALTY.—Lieut Col G J D Heath, M S C, Sept 3.

Col R H Bolton and Col G R F Bardin, both of the Madras Staff Corps, have been permitted to retire.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on Sept. 7th.

The Lord Chancellor said the Lords Commissioners had been commanded to read her Majesty's speech in her Majesty's own words :

My Lords and Gentlemen, it is with satisfaction that I find myself at length enabled to release you from your arduous labours.

I continue to receive assurances of the most friendly character from all foreign Powers.

The favour of the Sublime Porte to execute, according to its engagement, a plan which was agreed upon in April last for the determination of the Ottoman frontier lying towards Montenegro has caused unfortunate delays in the settlement of that question, and the Treaty of Berlin has not yet taken effect in other points of importance which remained open at the commencement of the Session.

The Governments which were parties to that Treaty have communicated to the Sultan their judgment on the means of bringing to a satisfactory settlement the Greek and Montenegrin frontier questions, on the administrative organisation of the European provinces of Turkey, and on the principal reforms required in the Asiatic provinces inhabited by Armenians.

For the attainment of the objects in view, I continue to place reliance on the fact that the concert of Europe has been steadily mainted in regard to the Eastern Question, and that the Powers which signed the Treaty of Berlin are pressing upon the Sublime Porte, with all the authority which belongs to their united action, the measures which in their are best calculated to ensure tranquillity in the East.

I have not been unmindful during the few months which have elapsed since I last addressed you of the considerations which I have stated would guide my policy on the North-Western frontier of my Indian Empire. Measures have already been taken for the complete military evacuation of Northern Afghanistan, and some progress has been made towards the pacification and settlement of the country.

A renewal of hostilities by the Afghans, under Ayoub Khan, has rendered necessary further military operations in Southern Afghanistan. The prompt measures taken by the Government of India for the relief of the garrison of Candahar, and the conspicuous ability and energy displayed by my officers and troops in the execution of those measures, resulting in the brilliant victory recently gained by the gallant force under the command of Sir Frederick Roberts, will, I trust, speedily bring to an honourable termination the war in that division of the country.

I regriet that it has not hitherto been possible to give you such information on the general state of Indian Finance, and the recent miscarriages in presenting the accounts of military expenditure, as you would justly require before entering on a practical consideration of the subject. You may, however, rest assured that I shall redeem my pledge to supply you with this information at the earliest period in my power.

No advance has recently been made in the project of a South African Confederation nor could advantage arise from endeavours to press it forward, except in proportion to the favourable movement of public opinion in that portion of the Empire. The general state of affairs in South Africa is, however, on the whole, satisfactory, except in Basutoland, where I trust that a moderate and conciliatory policy may allay the agitation caused by the enforcement of the Disarmament Act.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—I tender to you my thanks for the liberal provision which you have made to meet the charges of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen.—I acknowledge with thankfulness to the Almighty, the happy continuance, during several weeks, of fine weather for securing a harvest which gives in many places a reasonable promise of abundance. I am thus enabled to anticipate both a further revival of trade and some addition to the revenue of the country for the year ; and I dwell with especial pleasure upon the probable improvement in the condition of the people of Ireland, who have so seriously suffered from previous failure of the crops.

I rejoice also to observe that, notwithstanding the lateness of the period at which you began your labours, your indefatigable zeal and patience have enabled you to add to the Statute Book some valuable laws.

I refer particularly to your settlement of the long-contested questions relating to the subject of burials to the Education Act, and the Act for the better determining the liability of employers ; and to these I would add the Act relating to ground game, the repeal of the malt duty, the Savings Bank Act, and the Post Office Money Orders Act, and the measures for bettering the condition of merchant seamen and providing for the safer carriage of grain cargoes.

I trust that these measures may, under Divine Providence, contribute to the welfare and prosperity of my people.

The Commons then retired, and their lordship separated.

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BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—
COLOMBO, CEYLON.

HIGH COURT.—September 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent in Chambers.)

APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN.

In the matter of Jaijee, widow, Mr. Gill appeared for the respondent; Mr. Inverarity for the applicant, and Mr. Farran for Dhunbai, the daughter of Pallonjee.

His Lordship stated that he thought the conduct of respondent since the death of her husband was distinctly immoral, and calculated to bring discredit on the caste. It was not advisable to take the girl away and leave the boy, and he thought that both should be removed.

Mr. Gill read the affidavit of Maneckjee Pestonjee Gaswalla, of Kirkee, and stated that having been forty years in Government service, he was now in a position of trust. His long service spoke well for him, and he was willing to take charge of the children.

Mr. Inverarity.—I wish my learned friend would not talk rubbish.

Mr. Gill.—I would give my learned friend to understand I am not in the habit of talking rubish.

Mr. Inverarity.—I beg my learned friend's pardon, but he does talk rubbish. The man after being forty years in Government service only gets Rs. 50 per month, which is certainly not being a man of position.

Mr. Lang, who appeared for Cowasjee, stated he was willing to accept the guardianship of the children. He had a most comfortable home to offer them, and was the eldest member of the family. He would not require any remuneration.

His Lordship stated he would give his decision this day week.

Regarding costs Mr. Inverarity asked for costs out of the estate, and Mr. Gill asked for Jaijee's costs out of the estate. His Lordship stated he would give judgment on this point after perusing the affidavits.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott.)

CURIOUS NATIVE MARRIAGE DISPUTE.

OOMAJEE LINGOO VS. RUCKMABAI AND OTHERS.

Chutappa Enkutee, a muccadum of the *Telangu Foolmalle* caste, was examined yesterday by the court. He stated that at the general meeting the grandfather of defendant offered to send her back to her husband's house if sufficient guarantee was given for her future good treatment. The father of plaintiff, however, refused. This concluded the case. The court reserved judgment.

BENGAL.

Sailors mobbed by watives.—A most murderous assault was committed, we hear, on Wednesday night last in Emambarry-lane at about 9 P.M., by some four or five hundred natives upon a defenceless sailor. The row originated, we hear, between some frolicsome sailors and some native shop-keepers, in much the same way as that in which the unfortunate man Nairn was concerned when attempting to rescue his comrade Anderson from the mob who had followed him from a house of ill-fame. In the twinkling of an eye, every native shop-keeper and resident in the neighbourhood, and passers-by, joined in an attack upon the sailors with sticks, stones, and any handy missile. Two or three of the seamen managed to make their escape, but one of them fell into the hands of the Philistines, and was beaten by the mob till he lay insensible in the street. A respectable Armenian gentleman who happened to be passing by at the time the assault was being committed, tried to reason with the heartless native cowards, but he also was instantly mobbed, and for fear of his life had to take refuge in Messrs. Cook and Company's stables. The mob who had gained the victory over the helpless and insensible sailor, now beseiged the Armenian gentleman in the stables; and though Mr. F. Groser, the gentleman in charge, with all the assistance he could gather tried to close the gate, he could not succeed, for the crowd outside burst it open every time with re-doubled force. It was not till the arrival of the inspector or police that any quiet could be maintained. Previous, however, to the arrival of the inspector, two native constables were seen by several ladies and gentlemen, from their terraces, to drag the unfortunate sailor, who was still insensible and groaning, by the feet all along the lane, and native constables were also seen urging the crowd to burst open the doors of the stable, where the terrified Armenian gentleman had taken shelter.—*Statesman*

MADRAS.

The E. I. R. Volunteers.—The eleventh annual report on the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps gives a very satisfactory account of the condition and progress of the regiment. The strength has been increased during the last year by 27 men, making a total of 1,004, of whom 959 are efficients. The Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Campbell, was appointed in May last an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, in recognition of his long and valuable services and as a mark of the esteem in which the East Indian Railway Volunteers are held by the Government; and at the last inspection, the highest credit is given both to Colonel Campbell and Captain Jerrard for the state of the corps.

N. W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB, AND OUDH.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* learns that the Mahomedan Association of Lahore have resolved to place a tablet in stone at the gateway of the Imperial Mosque, commonly called the *Musjid-i-Shahi*—which was built by Aurangzeb in 1080 A.H. and is one of the largest buildings of the Choghata period—which is to bear the name of Major R. P. Nisbet, who was Deputy Commissioner of Lahore in 1876, in token of gratitude for the support which the gallant Major gave to the construction of Mahomedan public buildings in Lahore.

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By order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR, Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1880.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

IN the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Nilgiris, Ootacamund.

Civil Suit No. 2 of 1880, District Court side.

Mr. Lindsay .... Plaintiff,

Against

1. Mr. MULLALY ....
2. Captain J. H. READE .... } Defendants.

WHEREAS an order has been passed by the Court on the 30th day of July last, that the PARTNERSHIP between the parties should be DISSOLVED and the property called Chengal Estate should be SOLD by the Court on the 3rd November 1880, NOTICE is HEREBY given that the property mentioned hereunder will be sold on such date at the Court House. The sale is to take effect from the 1st day of November 1880, although the property is to be actually sold on the 3rd of the said month.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

The Chengal Coffee Estate, 196 acres, survey measurement 120 under cultivation, near Coonoor, on the Nilgiris.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 1st day of September 1880.

N. A. ROUPELL,
Acting Judicial Commissioner.

For further particulars apply to

Mr. MULLALY, Coonoor,
Captain J. HARPER READE,
Woodville, Ootacamand,
or
Mr. A. LINDSAY, Coonoor.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

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LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature

LEA & PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

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LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.	GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES.	GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES.
With best horizontal movements, jewelled in many holes, in elegant gold hunting, half hunting, or open crystal cases, plain, tastefully engraved, or beautifully enamelled colours, keyless priced from Rs. 135 to Rs. 400. Non-keyless priced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 225. Set with gems from Rs. 225 to Rs. 900.	Of English make, with highly finished jewelled lever escapement movements, enamelled dial with small seconds, plain or compensated balance, strict hunting or half hunting or open crystal face cases, plain, engine turned, or richly engraved. Keyless priced Rs. 290 to 430. Non-keyless priced Rs. 225 to Rs. 350.	Of English make with highly finished movements, lever escapement, in hunting, half hunting, or open crystal cases. Keyless priced from Rs. 158 to Rs. 225. Non-keyless priced Rs. 85 to Rs. 180. Geneva lever watches, keyless, or non-keyless, priced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80.

THE ALUMINIUM, OR SILVER KEYLESS WATCH.

In Silver Case, Rs. 45 Cash.

In Aluminium Case, Rs. 40 Cash.

Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it, nor to set the hands, this, in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out.

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INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

COGNAC IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.	
* Star, a capital peg Brandy ...	10	8	10	12
** Stars, pale pleasant delicate flavour...	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old soft pale, mellow flavour...	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, delicate flavour...	15	0	15	8

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MANZANILLA.—Very pale, clear dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Im. Gall....	8	9	9	0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKY IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon ...	8	12	9	0
Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.

Electro-plated Taps to Suit Rs. 4 each.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS HATS.

ASQUITH & LORD have a large assortment of all the shapes now worn, manufactured expressly for them by the best manufacturers in London. They are made as light as possible to ensure durability and retention of shape, and Gentlemen can rely on procuring the shape to suit and please them at their well known Establishment.

CASH PRICES.

DRESS HATS.

	Csah. Rs.	a.
Lincoln and Bennett's Extra Quality ...	16	0
Do. do. Drab Felt ...	12	0

FELT HATS.

Black Square Crowns, New Shapes ...	8	8
Do. Round do. do. ...	8	8
Black Square Crowns, the best made and the most Fashionable Shapes ...	9	8
Black Round do. do. do. ...	9	8
Brown and Drab Round do. do. do. ...	9	8
Drab Soft Suqare Crowns ...	8	8

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Stitched Tweed Hats in all Colours and Sizes ...	5	0
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T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue ...	Rs. 15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ...	,, 16	0
Leather Cases for do. ...	,, 3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash ...	,, 30	0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash ...	,, 33	0
Leather Case for do. ...	,, 4	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
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Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.

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NEW GOODS, LATEST STYLES, in all the NEW SHAPES, just opened out.

Ten Per Cent. Discount for Cash.

LADIES' Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, in Black, Navy Blue, Drab, Dark Green and Brown, a choice assortment, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' New Plush Gainsborough Hats, now so much worn in Blue Drab, Brown and Black, Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8 each.
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LADIES' Pith Sun Hats and Helmets in all the new shapes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8 each.
LADIES' Black Silk Riding Hats with Black Lace Falls, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 each.
LITTLE BOYS' Sailor Hats of Several Shapes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8.

GENTS'	Regulation Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered White Doe ...	20	0
GENTS'	White Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered Drill ...	15	8
GENTS'	Drab Felt Helmets ...	13	8
GENTS'	Double Bodied Drab Felt Helmets, with Bulge to form a Puggrie ...	20	0
GENTS'	Double Bodied Drab Felt Sun Hats ...	18	8
GENTS'	White Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt ...	15	0
GENTS'	Drab Felt McLeod Helmets ...	12	8
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GENTS'	Black and Drab Medium, Low Round and Square Crown, Hard Felt ...	9	0
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FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
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In Hunting cases	,, 30	0	0
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Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

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These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is, recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

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We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

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Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
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N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

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GOLD & SILVER SMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
HAVE REMOVED
TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,
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NO. 2, RAMPART ROW,
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C. MARKS & CO.

September, 1880.

[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICAION.]

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The Publication for 1880 contains
BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED LITHOGRAPHS
OF THE
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IN
BOMBAY,
THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA,
THE QUEEN'S AND PRINCE OF WALES'S STATUE, &c.

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The "GUIDE" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

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TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £6,247,220

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LIFE rates for Indian Residence will be found to compare very favourably with those of any first class office.

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120° FIRE TEST.
Guaranteed not to flash under 100° Fahrenheit.
Price Rs. 4-10
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Delivery to be taken at the Licensed Government Godowns, Elphinstone Bunder, and payment to be made there, or to

WALLACE & Co.,
4, Elphinstone Circle.

ESTATE OF LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. M. SHEWELL, BOMBAY ARMY.

ANY PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the estate of the late LIEUT.-COLONEL A. M. SHEWELL, are requested to communicate with the undersigned WITHIN ONE MONTH from this date, after which no claims can be admitted.

E. S. WALCOTT, Major,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Kandahar, 3rd September, 1880.

NOTICE.

AN ad-interim DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended, 30th June last at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or SIX SHILLINGS and THREE PENCE PER SHARE, and will be payable on or after the 30th instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 24th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,

J. BUCHAN,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th September, 1880.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED. NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 25th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. BUCHAN,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th September, 1880.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SIGNOR J. MANOLESCU begs to inform his patrons and the public that he has REMOVED to larger PREMISES, opposite to his recent shop in Meadow Street, which has been fitted up with every convenience to suit a large and rapidly increasing trade. Ladies and Gentlemen frequenting this establishment will find the attention given to every branch of the business by the proprietor will leave nothing to be desired.

Wigs and every kind of Hair ready made or made to order. Ladies own hair made up in the latest fashion.

THE ROMAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON.
No. 42, Meadow's Street,
Shop open daily from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome pair of Bay Hungarian Geldings, 4 and 5 years old, 15-1½ high, broken to saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 2,200.

A Bay English Gelding, 7 off, 15-2½ high, a powerful and showy horse, capital fencer, has been ridden as a charger, and goes well in harness. Rs. 900.

A Black Arab Horse, 7 years, 15 hands high, perfectly quiet, and very strong, goes well in saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 550.

A Chesnut pair of Waler Geldings, 5 years, 15-1 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 1,400.

A pair of Bay Arabs, 5 years old, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Thoro-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 14-3 high, a good stepper and fast in harness. Rs. 600.

A well bred Brown Waler Cob Gelding, aged, 15 hands, goes well in brougham or dog-cart. Rs. 300.

A Black Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 15-3 high, a fine up standing horse and good mover, goes in harness. Rs. 600.

A Bay Waler Mare, 4 years, 15-1 high, very powerful, broken to harness, well suited for a brougham. Rs. 400.

A Bay pair of Arabs, 7 and 9 years, 14-1 high, go well in harness. Rs. 600.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 3rd September 1880.

L. STEFFENAUER, WATCHMAKER,

No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Public that a LARGE STOCK of all qualities of WATCHES is at present in stock, and that he will be able to supply at any rate, from Rs. 14 in Brass, Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 in German Silver, and Rs. 20 to Rs. 250 in Silver Cases.

Especially he recommends his Silver (Rs. 50) Watch, for which he has already received so many Testimonials, which he will be very glad to produce at any one's request.

These Watches are to be had in Open Faced, Full, Half (or semi) Hunting Cases, as well as in Good Warranted 18-Carat Gold Cases.

Open Faced with Crystal Glass...... Rs. 140
In a Hunting Case .... ,, 150
In a Half Hunting Case .... ,, 170

No discount allowed on these Watches.

Mr. L. Steffenauer has also received a STOCK of RACING WATCHES, of which the second hand is to be started by a slight press on the top, with a second press it is stopped, and by the third press the minute and second hands are brought back to its starting point. Very advantageous in case of a false start. Price of each Rs. 45.

Repairs executed by Mr. L. Steffenauer himself at moderate prices.

Catalogues sent free on application.

L. STEFFENAUER.

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VEGETABLE SEEDS—complete Assortments.

£10 10s. £5 5s. £4 4s. £3 3s. £2 2s. £1 1s. 10s. 6d. and 5s.

FLOWER SEEDS—complete Assortments.

£2 2s. £1 11s. 6d. £1 1s. 10s. 6d. 7s. 6d. and 5s.

NO CHARGE FOR BOXES.

SUTTONS' SEEDS
Have been awarded.
25 PRIZE MEDALS,

And can be obtained of duly authorized Agents in every part of the world, including

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.
Mr. J. LEADBEATER, Ranikhet, N. W. P.
Messrs. G. R. PURVIS & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited, Bombay.

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READING, LONDON, ENGLAND. | AND PARIS.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1880

THE BATTLE OF KHUSHK-I-NAKHUD.

◆

We reproduce the subjoined interesting account—dated Kandahar, July 30—of the disastrous battle of Khushk-i-Nakhud, from a military correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* :

"How our fellows frustrated the attempt of the Wali's troops to carry off the guns and ammunition you have already heard, and you also know the severe loss we inflicted on them ; but I may tell you now that fully 2,000 of these mutineers, with their arms and ammunition, succeeded in getting away to swell the ranks of Ayoub Khan, who was then at a place called Lar, two days' march from Girishk. This important acquistion to Ayoub, and equivalent loss to us, enabled him to advance with greater confidence to our vicinity. Day by day, through our patrols, our scouts, and our spies, we heard of Ayoub's cavalry at Bakwa, Dilarum, Shorah, and other points on the road from Farah to Girishk. The Afghan cavalry were, indeed, well handled, and in whatever direction our patrols were sent, there they were sure to come across some of those marvellous horsemen, whose ubiquity astounded our reconnoitring parties. From Daman, Lar, and Zarak, and many places further north, their horses were foraged and their supplies were obtained. We commenced our retreat upon Khushk-i-Nakhud on the 15th, and great was the dissatisfaction amongst all ranks at the retrograde movement, which we believe is not wholly due to the opinions of our chief, but rather to suggestions made by the Viceroy. You must bear in mind that the advance to the Helmund was accompanied by much privation and discomfort, yet undertaken and carried out with the greatest enthusiasm by the artillery, cavalry, 63th, and the native corps, who neither murmured at the heat, the short rations, nor the night marches. At Girishk we had a very strong position, overlooking the river, where on three sides the hill was scarped, and on the forth very steep. Supplies, so far from being scarce, were in abundance, and fish and game were to be had in plenty through the guns and rods of our shikaris. Besides, when we retired from the river, Ayoub was halted two days' march only from us, and it was only, we now learn, on the news of our retreat that he was emboldened to come on. We left the Helmund, as I said, on the 15th, and five days later its banks were lined by Afghan cavalry, while their standards floated in the breeze at all the fords we had abandoned.

PRELIMINARY SKIRMISHING.

"On the 20th Ayoub halted his main body on the Helmund, and, after three days' preparation (three days in which we could have attacked him at advantage), he crossed the river on the 23rd, twelve miles north of Girishk, and took up a position at the village of Hyderabad, where he was joined day by day by a large proportion of the discontented tribes, tempted by our retreat and the prospect of the sack of Kandahar. Affairs were now assuming a warm aspect. Ayoub's cavalry, vastly outnumbering ours, were constantly met around the country, and several very smart skirmishes took place between the Afghan horse and our own Scinde regiments. These outpost affairs might have taught us our weakness in *l'arme blanche*, as on more than one occasion our people were surprised, and only managed to get off with loss in men and horses. On the 22nd some of our Scinde Horse were surprised, and lost some of their number. On the day following the enemy's horsemen came reconnoitring in immediate proximity to our camp, but on the 24th we managed to catch them *en flagrant delit*, and after a pretty little affair, made an example of our rivals.

"General Burrows, meanwhile, again struck his camp on the 19th, and moved three miles nearer to the enemy, who, however, remained perfectly stationary until the 22nd, when his ranks were augmented to about 13,000 fighting men by the addition of the predatory villagers of the district. On the 23rd Ayoub had pushed forward his horsemen to Sanghur, not more than fourteen miles from our camp, and at last General Burrows seemed to apprehend danger, for he shifted and then entrenched his camp, and made use of the enclosed buildings I have mentioned to shelter his sick, baggage animals, and stores. Our position was now as follows : Khushk-i-Nakhud lies on the main road from Girishk to Kandahar, and as nearly as possible thirty miles from the former place ; the village is upon a plain, much cut up with watercourses, vineyards, and stone walls, while it is masked and commanded on three sides, east, west, and north, by spurs of hills running from the main chain. By crossing the Helmund at Hyderabad, Ayoub was enabled to march unseen and unheard of behind the spur of hills to the north of our camp, and while our outposts were watching the main road, his cavalry was pushing forward behind the treacherous screen of hills which covered his advance, and which, through a friendly opening at the angle of the plain, enabled him to debouch on to the plain and to deploy his squadrons on our right flank. According to Colonel St. John's information, Ayoub on the 23rd was still at Hyderabad, but between that date and the 27th he had unseen worked his way steadily on the northward slopes of the range of hills bounding our plain until he reached Maiwand, only three miles from our camp at Khushk-i-Nakhud whence he was enabled to deliver his attack and with such fatal result. I have alluded to the deep undulations of the ground on our right flank and also in our front, and I have explained that in these hollows, admirably suited to give complete cover to whole regiments or batteries, Ayoub was enabled to mass and conceal his columns until the time came to strike upon our front and flanks to enfilade our people with his superior armament, and to turn our flank with his desperate charges of horsemen. On the morning of the 23rd we had a severe brush with the advanced guard of the enemy, who pushed his horsemen, supported by two guns and 2,000 infantry. Our cavalry and a couple of guns went at them in fine style, and as they evidently wanted only to "feel" us, they retired in capital order, skirmishing and firing as we drove them back.

GENERAL BURROWS' POSITION.

"On the morning of the 27th instant Ayoub's horsemen were reported as advancing towards our camp from the direction of Maiwand and through the valley or openings in the hills of that name. Bearing in mind the description I have given you, you will see that, as they debouched from this valley on to the plain, their left would somewhat outflank our right wing, and enable their artillery to bring an enfilading fire upon us. Without being taken by surprise, I may at once say that on the previous evening no one in our camp had the smallest idea of the proximity of our antagonists, whose flank march screened by the hills to the north showed strategy of no mean order, while on our side the unguarded portal and the pathway left on our right are faults that have yet to be explained. I had not slept during the night, and about an hour before daylight I was taking advance of the cool morning breeze to refresh myself in front of my tent when Galbraith and another 66th officer came over to join me. We discussed the position of our camp, and noticed how admirably it was situated for defence had we double the number of troops to enable us to place entrenched outworks at the head of the valley leading to Hyderabad. Even while we were speaking, it is more than possible that Ayoub's skirmishers were silently creeping along the valley and seeking cover in the vineyards to their right. Of this I am tolerably convinced, as from these vineyards later on came a galling fire of rifles as well as artillery. As the day began to break, orderlies were sent round to get the men under arms, scouts having come in to say that patrols had beed seen on the hills near Maiwand, and also to the left of the valley. Our regiments were accordingly formed in contiguous columns, and breakfast was served out to them in the ranks, while the cavalry were dismounted and the infantry piled arms to eat their frugal meal. Other messengers now came in to say that Ayoub's advanced guard had occupied Maiwand.

OUR ADVANCE.

"General Burrows at once decided to advance and meet them, and at 8-30 a. m. two of our guns and the 3rd Scinde Horse were sent out to feel them, and by nine o'clock were engaged in an artillery duel with a portion of Ayoub's forces. Our position, had we remained where we were encamped, was, I believe, a much stronger one than that we subsequently took up, as the undulating ground in our front gave every cover and shelter from our fire, while their guns, superior in number, were posted on the heights, in front and on our flank, and told with terrible effect upon our troops.

THE ENEMY'S STRENGTH.

"Still our own guns made capital practice as the Afghan cavalry advanced, and succeeded for a time in checking them ; but the enemy continued to push forward, and, as they came out of the mouth of the valley, Ayoub deployed regiment after regiment into line, showing six batteries of well-handled guns in front, seven regiments of infantry in centre, three others in reserve, 2,000 infantry on their right, 400 mounted men and 1,000 Ghazis and irregular infantry on left, more cavalry and infantry in reserve, and guns judiciously placed upon every piece of vantage ground on the slopes of the hills around.

THE ORDER OF BATTLE.

"Meanwhile our own formation was as follows : Five of our guns, commanded by Majro Blackwood, were placed at intervals along our front, while on our extreme left we had five companies of Jacob's Rifles, under Colonel Mainwaring, and next to them the 66th, under my poor friend Galbraith, who, with his majors, Oliver and Ready, had been identified since boyhood with the regiment. Then on our right we had the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, commanded by Colonel Anderson, as popular a leader as ever served, while our slender force of cavalry were drawn up in rear of our line and told to keep as much as possible out of fire. Major Currie commanded 300 sabres of the 3rd Light Cavalry, while Colonel Malcomson had charge of 200 sabres of the 3rd Scinde Horse. In front of our line rode General Burrows, attended by Colonel St. John, the Nawab Hasan Ali Khan, Major Blackwood, commanding R.A., and a small staff, with whom were Captain M'Math, Brigade Major ; Captain Harris, D.A.Q.G. ; Brigadier Hogg, commanding Cavalry Brigade ; with his Brigade-Major Hogg and his orderly officer, Lieutenant Monteath. Our position, I must honestly own, was faulty in the extreme, but it was made worse by our slight entrechments and the old Afghan outpost, of which a handful of resolute men could have made a second Hougomont. Khushki-Nakhud, a ruined village, but offering a splendid *point d'appui* in front of our camp, should have been held by the native regiments, as the place could have been entrenched in an hour, and was flanked on the right by the ruined Afghan fort of which I have already spoken, which in its turn was again commanded by the spurs of hill on our right, and which coign of vantage, had we posted a couple of guns there, would have commanded the road to Kandahar, and secured us at least a safe means of retreat.

TWO MISTAKES.

"What followed I will sorrowfully relate, for it is impossible not to draw a parallel between our fearful disaster and that of Isandlana. The same overweening confidence in our invincibility, the same contempt of an unknown foe, the same attempt at scientific strategy, when the simplest old fashioned British tactics would have won the day. At half-past eight the enemy's cavalry accompanied by some guns, made a feigned demonstration upon our right front, which would have been perfectly innocuous had we remained in our first position. Unfortunately, however, the ruse was not detected, and our already too weak force was further attenuated by the despatch of two guns and a squadron of our cavalry, which were drawn away by the enemy's retreat and eventually captured. Now, as at an early hour on the morning of this most fatal Tuesday I took the messenger round to Colonel St. John's tent with the important news that Ayoub's advanced guards had seized and occupied Marwand, only three miles from our camp at Khushk-i-Nakhud, I naturally concluded that immediate orders would be given to further entrench by earthworks and abattis the not unfavourable position we held, and which consisted of the old Afghan outpost building as a sort of citadel and shelter for our baggage stores and wounded, flanked on our right by the range of hills running from the Kandahar road due north, and assisted by the old Afghan fort on the sides, sloping westward into the plain. This position was further strengthened by the few earthworks thrown up by our sappers, whose commanding officer was most anxious to complete the works he had so cleverly begun. Instead of this the General at once gave the order to advance against the enemy, and quitting our fairly good position, our cavalry, consisting of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, two squadrons of the 3rd Scinde Horse, and 200 of the E B Battery, pushed on, regardless of all the true principles of war, to the *cul de sac* prepared for them by the enemy, who in enormous force was feeling his way westward along the slope of the hills.

"It was now about eleven o'clock, and we had been under fire for a couple of hours, but the range was too great for this artillery duel to be effective on either side. At the commencement of the action we were tolerably well posted, having, as I before remarked, the village of Khushk-i-Nakhud as a sort of advanced redoubt in our front, with our right resting on and protected by the old Afghan fort and the hills between it ; while on our left stretched an open plain gradually increasing in undulation until it reached our village, where our cavalry could have been employed with good effect. Here, with our camp entrenched, we could have fought an enemy ten times our strength. Our guns, well posted on the slopes on our right, would have commanded the main road to Kandahar, while at the same time they would have enfiladed any body of the enemy advancing across the plain. Our cavalry, under Nuttall, should have operated on the left, where the ground, although stony in parts, was practicable for cleverly-handled horsemen. All these advantages were, however, for some inexplicable reason, thrown away, and the order was given for our line to advance and support the two guns and squadron which had been already lured into the narrow valley leading to the Maiwand plain. Here, again, an obvious error was committed, for our rifled nine-pounders, althogh few in number, had superiority in range and accuracy of fire over the smooth bores of the Afghan artillery, and this was all thrown away when we had decreased the range from 2,000 to 1,000 yards.

AYOUB'S OUTFLANKING MOVEMENT.

"While the enemy's concentrated fire now began to tell upon our men and horses, our own rifles made splendid practice upon the dense masses of Ayoub's infantry. This was at once noticed by the Sirdar, who, pushing forward some bodies of Ghazi irregulars to distract our attention, led some regiments in column to within three-quarters of a mile of the left of our camp (where our cavalry should have been), and then, taking advantage of the undulating ground when sufficiently near to us, suddenly deployed his men into line, and appeared on the crest of the ridge ! General Burrows at once saw this manœuvre, but too late to counteract its effects. 'Tell Colonel Mainwaring to throw back his left companies, or he will be outflanked, and send him a troop of the Scinde Horse in support,' said the General, as he shut his field-glasses and galloped to the right of our line, where another danger was to be encountered. Ayoub, seeing how heavily our rifles told upon his left centre, began to push back our right by awarms of skirmishers continually fed by supports and assisted by three of his lighter guns, which he managed, under cover of his infantry fire, to place in position upon the ridge we should have occupied on our right.

HARD FIGHTING.

"The contest was now fiercely maintained on both sides. Two of our guns were taken and retaken, while a desperate stand was gallantly made by Jacob's Rifles ; but they were forced back, step by step, by the weight of superior numbers, until one of our guns was permanently captured and turned upon our people ! But this was not effected without one of the bloodiest hand to hand struggles it has ever been my lot to witness, or, I may say, to share in, as my duty called me to that part of the field at this juncture, and I only escaped death by the daring and devotion of poor young Osborne, who fought his gun to the last. He had opened fire at 1,500 yards range, but the advance of the Ghazis was so rapid that the range had quickly to be changed to 800, 600, 400 and finally to case-shot distance. In spite of the accuracy of our fire, the enemy came on in the most splendid manner, and within twenty minutes of the first round both guns had expended all their case-shot and were obliged to use shrapnel loaded the wrong way—that is, with the head towards the charge, so as to burst in the muzzle. Even then I noticed that many of the enemy were killed within twenty yards of the muzzles of our guns. Though this withering fire covered the space of ground in our immediate front with the dying and the dead, and though the thirsty sand became red with blood, still these desperate *enfans perdusen*. Their plan of selecting the tallest and bravest fanatics as standard bearers served them on this occasion in good stead, and our men were literally carried off their legs by the desparate rush.

A GALLANT ACT.

"In the *melée* Osborne had been till now dismounted and fighting his guns on foot, but seeing Major Blackwood and myself surrounded by half a dozen Ghazis slashing at us with their tulwars, he called to his orderly for his horse, a big brown charger, flung himself into the saddle, and dashed to our rescue, just where the fight seemed the thickest. The impetus of his charge burst through the living wall of turbaned swordsmen surrounding us, and as Osborne slashed his way through the mass our gun was limbered up, and hurriedly galloped 200 or more yards to the rear, where, upon a knoll, it reopened fire with effect, while a random shot struck down the young gallant gunner as he was wheeling round to rescue the other gun.

STEADY CONDUCT OF THE 66TH.

"Meanwhile the 66th, in our centre, had alternately been ordered to advance and lie down, thus pushing back the enemy, and then escaping the *mitraille* that rained from the Afghan shells. In the rear of the centre of their line rode Galbraith, keeping his men well in hand, and giving now and then a cheering word to his gallant fellows, who were moving as steadily as if on parade. 'Spare your ammunition, my lads !' cried the colonel, conspicuous, unfortunately, on an iron-grey Arab, and dressed in his full uniform. 'Fire low and steadily, and presently the cold steel !' A sudden charge upon our right centre was now checked by Captain Ready, commanding the flank company, by his bringing up his 'left shoulders' and delivering a volley at 200 yards. With great difficulty Ready prevented his men, elated by success, from dashing after the Afghan infantry sent to support their horsemen. But this success was, unfortunately, only a momentary one. When our centre was again ordered to advance, it should have been evident to a practised eye that the retreat of the enemy in our front was merely a ruse to lure us on to a position where our flanks could be threatened on either side. Meanwhile, as our centre moved forward, our right and left flanks were weakened and compelled to fall back, and our position became that of a baseless triangle, the apex being the 66th, and the sides the native regiments, already terribly galled from the artillery which Ayoub had succeeded in placing on the hills right and left. These heights were now bristling with armed men, and a heavy fire was opened upon us from every salient point (which we ourselves should have occupied and held). It was to no purpose that General Burrows now threw out flanking parties to skirmish up the hills and to dislodge the enemy, who, well supported by his guns in good position, could not be driven away.

THE CHARGE OF GHAZIS.

"Moving swiftly along the ridges the irregulars of the enemy suddenly swooped down upon our baggage guard, holding the walled enclosure of which I have spoken, and consisting of one company from each infantry regiment. Suddenly appearing in great numbers, these Ghazis fell furiously upon our rear guard, and for a time our people, being suddenly assailed, were in considerable disorder. But the presence of the company of the 'Old Berkshires' fortunately brought back the native troops to a sense of duty, and restored the confidence which for a little while had forsaken the Grenadiers and Jacob's Rifles. Roberts and Lynch, 66th, rallied their men so energetically that for a time our baggage and stores were saved, although more than 100 men were killed and wounded, including Captain Roberts, who fell, sword in hand, over the bodies of half-a-dozen fanatics he had cut or shot down.

A NOBLE COMMANDER.

"It was now two o'clock, and the British centre remained unshaken, but at the same time, unsupported on either flank. Galbraith was still encouraging his men and keeping them steady with their fire, which we could see told with effect upon the Afghan centre, which was now nearly pierced. Within five minutes the colonel had received three bullets from the rifles of the foe, who seemed to mark him out for special attack. One rifle ball had cut the crupper of his saddle, and another had passed through his horse's mane, close behind the ears. I had at this time been sent by General Burrows with a message to Colonel Galbraith, just as his adjutant had called his attention to these shots, and was begging him to dismount. Galbraith replied, 'No, my dear fellow ; duty tells me my men should see their colonel, as they always see him on parade mounted and conspicuous not only to his men, but to the enemy.' I have said how Ayoub saw the weak point in our armour. Galbraith, early on the day of this scene of tarnished glory to our arms, had seen this error on our part, and had begged to be allowed to send a couple of companies of his regiment and two guns to hold this important point. But all was in vain. The ground we should have held was abandoned to the foe, and our men were assailed from the very point whence we should have galled and thrown back the enemy. While this manœuvre was being carried out by Ayoub, our cavalry and artillery—being, I must own, somewhat badly posted—suffered severely, while Galbraith, an officer of much Indian experience, made his men again lie down, to avoid the terribly hot fire which now from rifle and smoothbore, from nine and twelve pounders, poured its shells upon us.

"OH ! FOR ROBERTS !"

"At this time—half-past two—all I could see of our position was as follows : Our cavalry and artillery were doing but little, being in both cases terribly outnumbered by the enemy, who rained shot and shell upon us until the horrors of Sedan seemed again on a smaller scale to be revived. We had been lured from our entrenchments, not altogether, however, by the impetuosity of our young troops, but I must say, by the express orders of our own general, who, brave as a lion under fire, and excellent to perfection as a despatch writer and an office head, was certainly not the man for this terrible crisis. 'Oh ! for one hour of Roberts !' cried out one of the subalterns, as, with boy-like *insouciance* he lit a cigarette and felt for his six-shooter and his sword. 'We are in a mess ; but a man who could handle troops like old Oakes, or Sayer, or Val. Baker would soon get us out of this rat-trap !' 'Right you are, Jemmy,' said his comrade ; 'it's low water with us now !' 'Come, my lads, limber up, and move her ten or twelve paces to the right ; let's have another round or two before they come at us !' Thus said my little friend, a gunner, whose name I will not mention, as he is now missing, and we hope may come in.

THE FINAL ATTACK.

"About three p.m. the enemy, having lured our general on as far as he conceived necessary, delivered, I must say with judgment, his final attack. The 66th alone of all our force had from the first not only held their own, but had pushed steadily on piercing, like a Spartan or Theban phalanx, the clouds of horse and foot that yelled and shouted on all sides. Galbraith on the gallant grey horse, his helmet dashed off by the warded blow of a tulwar, whose owner paid dearly for the abortive stroke, cheering on his men with the same full, ringing voice that encouraged the regimental pack of beagles to follow up 'poor pussy' in English country quarters ; long 'Tom Oliver,' master of the revels at many a festive gathering in English or Indian garrison—'Ready, always Ready,' as he was called by Sir Hope Grant ; and all the young subs, whose highest ambition was to live and die in the 'Berkshires ;' all were forcing the gallant old corps, 'shoulder to shoulder' and 'touch to touch,' through the dense mass of turbaned Ghazis and the lurid light of blazing gunpowder that lit up the terrible slopes from which so few would return.

"Once more General Burrows did all that a defeated man could do to retrieve the day, and had one more English battalion been near at hand fortune might have changed to our side. Galbraith and Oliver, finding themselves alone with their four companies on this terrible ridge, swept from right to left with thirty guns, pointed and placed, I may say, by no Afghan gunners, saw that their only chance was to retire upon what had been our camp. In the midst of a *feu d'enfer* and a galling fire from 4,000 rifles, fortunately ill-aimed and worse-sighted, these splendid 400 bayonets commenced to retire, and this was done by the old manœuvre of alternate wings, the colonel commanding one and Major Oliver the second. Twice did Ayoub's cavalry come at them ! Twice did those cheery accents ring out, 'On the centre company, form square ! Prepare for cavalry !' 'Ready !' Ay ! Ready it was, and as the sheet of flame glistened forth from the low line of bronzed level tubes, many a proud and glittering horseman bit the dust and gnawed the earth in death agony in front of those adamantine squares ! Twice was I sent by the general to the 66th, and twice had I barely time to gallop to the bristling shelter of our 'Berkshire bayonets,' as the colonel jocosely called my haven. But the day wore on, and our men were falling fast. Our whole force was now ordered (too late) to retreat towards our camp ; the left, where Jacob's Rifles and our two guns were posted, was in complete disorder, and the 66th alone checked the fury of our assailants, but skeleton companies of the fine corps only came back. Galbraith fell leading on the rear-guard while covering a glorious retreat against overwhelming odds. Oliver was badly hit. Ready was struck in the side, and a dozen more are still missing, whom we dare scarce hope to see again. After we had fallen back about half a mile from the fatal ridge the enemy further developed his attack, advancing not only on our flanks, but on all sides, although the rifles of the 66th still told heavily.

TOTAL ROUT.

"But a force held in reserve came suddenly from behind the hills, and, being supported by the Ghazis in front and by Ayoub's infantry on our left, Jacob's Rifles, which were guarding that flank, were completely rolled up, and retreated in rear of the 66th, carrying in their rush the band and colours of the regiment. 'For Heaven's sake, my children, form square, and steadily,' cried out Colonel Anderson, of the Grenadiers ; 'keep steady, and it will all be right,' he added in Hindostani. But this was too late. 'Too late !' The Grenadiers scarcely hear their leader's cry. They are borne back by the wave of battle and the shields of the Ghazis upon the still unbroken ranks of the 66th, whose colonel was last seen galloping the gallant grey upon the swords and bayonets of the Afghan corps in his front ! Oliver, the major, still remained, and as we were borne away by the tide of wild horsemen who now swooped down upon us, we could see the remnants of the 66th, Jacob's Rifles, and the Grenadiers making a desperate rally in the walled enclosure where we had left our sick and stores (fortunately moved early in the action.) Our infantry had now become separated from the cavalry and artillery, and were followed into the walled enclosure and the vineyards, where some desperate hand-to-hand fighting took place. The cavalry, which had been so uselessly decoyed away in the morning, now came back, but could do nothing to aid us as the retreat had become general and only our remaining guns and horsemen were enabled to keep any sort of formation."

(To be continued.)

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAIWAND.

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In the House of Commons, on Sept. 4th,

Lord R. Churchill called attention to the papers relating to the operations in the neighbourhood of Kandahar recently presented to Parliament. Analyzing them in detail, he contended that a heavy and an unavoidable responsibility rested on Lord Ripon, and after specially censuring the stringent orders to General Burrows not to operate on the other side of the Helmund, and the delay in pushing up the reinforcements, he concluded by moving that the reverse of General Burrows "is mainly attributable to the want of foresight, military knowledge, and caution on the part of the Indian Executive."

Lord Hartington replied that the papers were still incomplete, and in the present state of information it was impossible as yet fully to rebut Lord R. Churchill's charges. At the same time he urged that Lord Ripon, under the circumstances, had no alternative but to act on the advice of his military advisers, and that up to the last moment no one in India entertained the smallest doubt as to the sufficiency of General Burrows' force. The utmost energy, he asserted, had been shown in pushing forward reinforcements, and he mentioned also that he had reason to believe that much greater discretion was given to General Primrose and General Burrows than appeared from the papers. But at present he could do no more than ask the House to suspend its judgment until fuller information was received, which, he said, should be published as soon as possible, and he promised also that when it was received it should be considered without favour or partiality, and with a single desire to apportion the responsibility justly between the Indian Government and General Primrose and General Burrows.

After some observations from Sir H. Wolff and Sir G. Campbell, Lord R. Churchill withdrew the motion.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

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The following are the latest telegrams published in England before the mail left, on this subject :—

Constantinople, Sept. 9, Evening.—The Porte continues in constant telegraphic communication with its representative in the province of Albania. The execution of the proposal of the Great Powers to the effect that Dulcigno should be ceded to Montenegro by Saturday next at the latest is considered almost impossible ; but it is represented in official circles that if a few more days delay should be granted to the Porte, the Albanians may be persuaded to cede the town without bloodshed.

Ragusa, Wednesday, 9 p. m.—At the twelfth hour the Turks have taken action. To-day Riza Pasha has despatched five battalions from Scutari to effect the cession of Dulcigno, the Powers, by conceding the Porte's demand for the exclusion of the village of Dinosch, having left no excuse for further delay. During the last few days Riza Pasha has been successfully trying the force of gold with the more turbulent Scutari chiefs. The encouragement hitherto given by the Porte to the Albanians must, however, still throw doubt on its real intentions. Should the Albanians carry out their threat to oppose the Turkish troops, the Porte may yet turn, round once more, and, urging the impossibility of coercing the Mussulmans, wash its hands of the business.

The League Committee at Dulcigno having informed me that, owing to the influx of fanatics from the interior, they could no longer guarantee my life, I eluded the Albanian patrols, and, passing through Montenegro, have reached Ragusa.

The spectacle of the combined European fleet riding in harbour is magnificent. There are now the English, Australian, Italian, and Russian contingents complete. One German and a second Russian vessel have just arrived. The Queen's messenger has not yet arrived with Admiral Seymour's instructions. The Austrian Admiral shows great courtesy to the English. Our ships and men create universal admiration. The Russian Admiral, who returned yesterday from a trip to Cettinje, says that the Prince is not prepared to use force to gain Dulcigno, though with 8,000 men at his disposal he could do so. The Prince fears to provoke a general Albanian invasion of the principality. The Albanians are camped in mountains inaccessible from thesea, and the Powers are not agreed as to disem king troops. Altogether Admiral Seymour's position is not an enviable one, as the international jealousies are but feebly concealed.

THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

◆

AN HON'BLE MEMBER SUSPENDED FOR DISRESPECT.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, September 3rd, on the motion to go into Committee on the Appropriation Bill,

Mr. Parnell moved an instruction to the committee to insert a clause providing for the registration of voters, and explained that he took this course not so much on account of the urgency of the measure which the Lords had thrown out, as to give the House and the Government an opportunity of marking its sense of the manner in which the Lords had, without consideration, rejected measures affecting Ireland.

The Speaker, before putting the question, thought it right to point out that the motion was distinctly a "tack" to a money Bill, and, therefore, against the established usage of the House and Parliament. For a long period, he said, the one House had refrained from the practice of tacking, while the other House had invariably abstained from amending money Bills.

Mr. Forster, while totally disapproving the course taken by the Lords, objected to Mr. Parnell's instruction, on the ground that it would constitute a serious innovation, and must provoke a contest with the other House, which was not justified by the urgency of the Irish Registration Bill. As to the action of the Lords being directed specially against the Irish Bills, he reminded the House that they had thrown out the first Ballot Bill on the same grounds. The Irish Secretary went on to criticize severely the action of the House of Lords, and evoked much cheering from the Radical benches and from the Irish members by declaring that if it were repeated often it would become a matter for serious consideration whether some change in the constitution of the House of Lords would not be advisable and necessary. As to the reason for not considering the Bill—want of time—Mr. Forster pointed out that the Lords were by far the easier worked of the two branches of the Legislature, and urged that they, who owed their position to the accident of birth, should pay some deference to the representatives of the people.

Sir S. Northcote entirely concurred in Mr. Forster's constitutional objections to the proposed "tack" and also in his appreciation of the want of urgency of the Registration Bill, but protested emphatically against the threat which he had gone out of his way to utter against the House of Lords. Such language, he said, ought to not be used by a Minister of the Crown, except after serious consideration and on an occasion when it would be fully explained and justified. But if the threat were anything more than one of those sops which Mr. Forster was in the habit of throwing to the Irish members, it was well on the whole that it had been uttered, in order that the country might understand what the views of the Government were on this subject.

Mr. Dillon having moved an addition to the instruction, including in the "tack" the suspension of eviction for non-payment of rent for a limited period, Mr. M'Carthy, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. O'Donnell, and Mr. Slagg spoke, and the amendment was negatived by 60 to 18. Mr. Parnell's instruction was subsequently negatived by 58 to 23.

The House having gone into Committee on the Bill, Mr. T. O'Connor moved to omit the sum of £32,666, the salaries and expenses of the House of Lords, as a punishment for Lord Redesdale's share in throwing out the Registration Bill ; and in opposing it Sir W. Harcourt, drawing on his reminiscences as a Parliamentary counsel, expressed his opinion that Lord Redesdale has acted out of pure despotism, but insinuated, at the same time, that he had been made the instrument of an Irish electoral intrigue.

Mr. Sexton, Mr. Meldon, Mr. Sullivan, and other Irish members accepted this extenuation as an additional reason for pressing the motion. Mr. Bright, however, while gravely disapproving the conduct of the House of Lords, and hoping that this discussion would be a warning to Lord Redesdale "and his associates," urged that to press such a motion would be neither just nor generous. Mr. Serjeant Simon and Mr. M. Lloyd took the same view, but Mr. W. Williams said he would vote for the motion to strengthen the hands of the Government. Mr. Newdegate and Sir H. Holland defended Lord Redesdale, and bore testimony to his great public services as Chairman of Committees. Ultimately, the motion was negatived by 81 to 18.

After this there was a "scene" with Mr. Callan, who in the course of a long and discursive speech—preparatory to a motion the nature of which he did not explain—was frequently interrupted, and retorted by declaring that he would not be put down by a "Radical and Nonconformist and infidel" majority. This and similar remarks, being several times repeated, were challenged at last by Mr. Bradlaugh, who moved that the words "infidel members" be taken down. The Committee, however, did not assent to this, and the Chairman having ruled that the language was "discourteous," Mr. Callan, though he would not withdraw the words, promised not to repeat them. Notwithstanding this engagement, he still continued to indulge in expressions which were challenged as offensive ; and the Chairman, after warning him twice, at last addressed the hon. member, and formally named him as disregarding the authority of the Chair. This proceeding was hailed with cheers from all parts. Thereupon, Lord Hartington moved, amid renewed applause, that Mr. Callan, having been named by the Chair, be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of the sitting. The question was put at once, and having been carried without debate or a single dissentient, the Chairman announced that it became his duty to report the resolution to the House. This having been done, the Speaker put the motion, suspending the member for Louth from service in the House during the remainder of that sitting, which was carried with the same unanimity. During this proceeding Mr. Callan kept perfectly quiet in his seat, but on the announcement that the "Ayes had it," he stammered, "May I ask ; may I ask ?" The only answer he received was the question which was next put, "That Mr. Callan do now withdraw." This was also passed *nem. con.*, and the scene closed with the hon. member searching under his seat for his hat, and, not finding it, he walked to the Bar, where, turning round, he kissed his hand to the Speaker, essayed a bow, and disappeared into the lobby.

THE SEAHAM COLLIERY EXPLOS

◆

A disaster which seems to be of appalli
tude occurred on Sept. 8, at Seaham
ham, the property of the Marquis
About two o'clock in the morning
report, followed by an upheav
mingled with shrieks, from
above ground could not fail

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on 27 June, 2017

great disaster had occurred, but they were not prepared for a calamity of the extent which an examination of the workings disclosed. The manager, Mr. Stratton, was at once communicated with, and relief parties were formed to descend the shaft. It was found that the cages were useless, and the explorers were let down by means of loops. It was known that some 200 men and boys had gone into the workings for the night shift at the usual time, the number having been increased beyond what had been usual by the fact that numbers of the miners intended to work out the usual shift in order to enable them to attend a local flower show. Three times was an attempt made to reach the entombed men, and three times was failure the result. On a fourth attempt the exploring party got near enough the main seam to discover that the men employed there were alive, and further discoveries revealed the welcome fact that they were unhurt. Unhappily, there were only some seventeen men in this part of the workings, the greater number being in the more fatally-situated seams lower down. Efforts were now directed towards getting the lifting gear into working order, so that the men reached could be rescued. This proved a work of great difficulty, and it was long before any progress was made. The afternoon was well advanced before any success was achieved. By about two o'clock communication by means of a jack-rope and loops was established, and three men were brought to bank alive. In the course of an hour or two three others were brought up, and when the latest intelligence to hand left, efforts were being made to reach the remaining eleven or twelve men in that seam. They are said to be unhurt. None of the men brought to bank seemed any the worse for their temporary confinement, although naturally alarmed and shaken. Refreshments had been sent down to them, and they waited patiently till their turn came to be taken up. When the men in the main seam heard the explosion they rushed to the entrance, but found it blocked. The news of the accident drew great crowds during the day to the scene of the disaster. Corporal Hudson, who won the Queen's Prize at Shoeburyness, is among the men in the lowest seam, as to whom there is least hope. He was to receive his prizes from the Marchioness of Londonderry. With him is a miner named Hutchinson, who was saved in a miraculous manner at an explosion on Oct. 25, 1871, in the same pit. The colliery is a very large one, having two shafts, and is among the deepest in the country. If the worst fears should be realised, the calamity will be far greater than all accidents that have occurred in this quarter since the terrible disaster at Hartley in 1862, by which upwards of 200 persons lost their lives. The cause of the accident is, of course, unknown.

The explorers found three fierce fires raging—one in the Maudlin seam stables, another in the Hutton seam stables, and a third at No. 1 pit. Every effort was at once made to extinguish the fires, and they were ultimately put out.

The *Evening Standard* on the day the mail left states:—The total number of miners rescued from the Colliery at Seaham Harbour is sixty-seven, and our Special Correspondent, telegraphing to-day, says that the number killed must be about one hundred and sixty-two. The operations of the exploring parties yesterday were much impeded by a fire which broke out in the pit, and which was not extinguished till the evening. Among the deaths is that of a man named Ramsay, just returned from Afghanistan, where he had served with the 12th Lancers, having been discharged on account of a wound in the leg. He had resumed his civil occupation, and at his third descent met with his death.

CRICKET.

ALL ENGLAND *VS.* AUSTRALIA.

For England.

Lord Harris	Kent.
Hon. A. Lyttelton	Middlesex.
W. G. Grace	Gloucestershire.
E. M. Grace	Gloucestershire.
G. F. Grace	Gloucestershire.
A. G. Steel	Lancashire.
A. P. Lucas	Surrey.
F. Penn	Kent.
Shaw	Notts.
Morley	Notts.
Barnes	Notts.

For Australia.

W. L. Murdock	New South Wales.
H. F. Boyle	Victoria.
Alexander	New South Wales.
A. C. Bannerman	New South Wales.
J. M. Blackham	Victoria.
P. S. M'Donnell	Victoria.
T. U. Groube	Victoria.
G. E. Palmer	Victoria.
G. F. Bonnor	New South Wales.
J. Slight	Victoria.
F. Moule	Victoria.

The match was commenced at the Oval on September 6th. The following is an account of the first day's play :—

To begin with, the wicket was in perfect condition, then, except for the last hour, the light was good. We had got together a magnificently strong Eleven, and—more important than all—Spofforth was unable to play. Nevertheless, and without an atom of ill-feeling towards our accomplished visitors, we are heartily and honestly glad that at last an opportunity has come, and been eagerly embraced, of showing to the country, to Australia, and to the world at large, that in the grand old English game of cricket England is master still, and shows no signs of giving place even to the energy, activity, and somewhat undisciplined skill of her most flourishing Colonies. Dr. W. G. Grace, the best batsman the game ever produced, played a remarkable innings of 152 exhibiting all his old power in placing the ball between the fieldsmen, and in keeping it on the ground, while many of his cuts and drives were wonderfully hard and clean. The Australians had never before seen our champion in form on a faultless wicket, and they will now go away with a just appreciation of his position in English cricket, and the kind of batting which won it for him. Mr. A. P. Lucas, in our opinion the second best of contemporary batsmen, made his runs so well as to compel universal admiration. His back play was perfect in its neatness and accuracy, while his hitting displayed the vigour and determination we have so often had occasion to praise. Of all the English Eleven the success of Lord Harris will, perhaps, be most grateful. He had the great advantage of going in when the Australian bowling had been severely handled ; but, after playing an over or two, he settled down into resistless hitting form. Time after time his driving brought out the heartiest cheers. Mr. A. G. Steel knocked up his 42 in rapid and masterful fashion, and was only out to a catch which probably would not be made once in a dozen times. Dr. E. M. Grace, though he might have been "c and b" at 25, did a great deal towards breaking down the Australian attack. Neither Mr. F. Penn nor Barnes was seen at his best, though each made a few splendid hits. Mr. G. F. Grace was most unfortunate in having to go in a few minutes before time, when the light was terribly bad, and in being caught from a hit for which the fieldsman had to run a long way. Altogether the Englishmen were batting five hours and thirty-five minutes, and in that time scored the enormous number of 410 runs for the loss of eight wickets. This is by far the largest number of runs ever scored against Australian bowling, either this year or in 1878, and Dr. W. G. Grace's 152 is not only the highest individual innings scored against the last or the present Australian team, but is also the best innings played in England in first-class matches this season.

The value of Spofforta's bowling to his side received another strong confirmation, though even had the "Demon" been playing, the England innings would no doubt have been very large. Five of the eight wickets that fell were taken by Moule and Bannerman, whose bowling, though fairly good, is by no means terrifying. Boyle was hit with ease, and though Palmer certainly bowled better than any one else his one wicket was immensely expensive. Despite their long day's work in the heat the Colonists fielded quite up to their high reputation, and only two catches were missed. It was no light task to field throughout such a day as yesterday, with the wicket so fast and true, and with such batsmen hitting. The Australians, however, came well out of the trial, and endured their "leather hunting" like good sportsmen.

Such a crowd of people probably never before witnessed a cricket match. The large, handsome, covered-in stand, capable of seating 1,200 people, was [illegible]ded ; the open stand near the Pavilion was full [illegible]efore play began ; while the public portions [illegible]round presented all day long a compact mass [illegible] excited, enthusiastic spectators, too large [illegible]stworthy estimate as to numbers. The [illegible]d, on the whole, conspicuously well, [illegible]ays the case at big cricket matches, [illegible] remaining inside the ropes. The [illegible] never interrupted, save when [illegible] "Loving Cup" was handed round to the jaded fieldsmen. The applause was generous but judicious, liberal but discriminating ; and in drawing attention to the accompanying details, we can do so in the full knowledge that they describe a day's cricket of which all our countrymen may—nay, must—be proud : a day's cricket which has made defeat at the hands of the Australians practically impossible, and which has indeed carried us a long way along the high road to victory.

Lord Harris beat Murdoch in the toss for choice of innings and decided to bat first, sending in, at a minute or so after half-past eleven, Drs. E. M. and W. G. Grace, to the bowling of Boyle and Palmer. The Australian field was placed as follows :—Blackham, wicket keeper ; Slight, point ; Bonnor, slip and long-on ; Bannerman, mid-off ; Murdoch, cover-point and forward square-leg ; Alexander, extra mid-on and long-leg ; M'Donnell, long-on and slip ; Moule, long-leg and cover-point ; Groube, extra long-on and deep third man. The bowlers stood short mid-on.

Dr. E. M. scored a single from Boyle's second ball, and then hit Palmer's third ball to the boundary at square-leg for four. Dr. W. G. scored three in the slips in Boyle's second over. The first ball of Palmer's second over—a "yorker"—nearly bowled W. G., who got a three to leg from the third ball, the boundary being well saved by Groube. Palmer tried another ball well pitched up, and W. G. cut it grandly for four (applause). Each bowler sent in a good over, and then E. M. cut Boyle prettily for three. A single by W. G. to leg sent up 20. Boyle was cheered for a smart bit of fielding at short mid-on. E. M. snicked Palmer for four, and then a bye was run. W. G. scored a two to the off, and then missed another fast "yorker," which only just escaped the leg stump. The 30 went up after just half an hour's play. A couple of singles and then came a pretty three cut by W. G. off Boyle, and an off-drive by the same batsman off the same bowler, sending up 40. Alexander went on for Boyle at 41. W. G. cut Palmer brilliantly for three, Groube again saving the boundary, and the 50 went up at 12-23 p.m., or after about fifty minutes' play. Three leg-byes were run, and at 57 Bannerman took the ball from Palmer, who soon afterwards did a fine piece of fielding at slip. W. G. drove Bannerman to the off for two, and his brother hit Alexander for two. They play was very steady and good for a time, but then E. M. was missed by Bannerman from a sharp but straight return which ought to have been held. The Doctor had made 25 when he was thus let off, and in the same over he drove Bannerman twice for four. W. G. drove Alexander for three, and 80 went up, amid general applause. E. M. pulled Bannerman right round, but Moule saved it for two, and then W. G. cut Alexander grandly for four, and cut Bannerman for three—90 up (cheers). From the very next ball an easy catch at mid-off was taken by Alexander at the second attempt, and Dr. E. M. Grace was out for 36, a most useful, plucky, and good innings. The famous brothers had scored 91 for the first wicket. Mr. A. P. Lucas came, in a single was run, and then Palmer took Alexander's place as bowler from the Gasworks end. A two to W. G. made him his 50. Mr. Lucas snicked Palmer for two, and then, at four minutes past one, great applause greeted the 100 as it appeared on the telegraph board. The runs had taken, as nearly as need be, and hour and a half to make. Mr. Lucas, who had been playing magnificently, now hit Palmer to leg for four, and drove Bannerman straight for four. Slight, Moule, Boyle, Palmer, and Groube were all in turn cheered for their excellent fielding. At 121 Alexander relieved Bannerman at the Pavilion end, and Mr. Lucas drove him for four, Mr. Grace scoring two off his next over. The Gloucester captain drove Alexander finely to the off for four, the 130 going up after this hit. Then again came a spell of quiet good cricket, until at 133 Boyle replaced Alexander, and Mr. Grace cut his fourth ball for four. This was the only big hit for several overs. Mr. Grace put up a ball dangerously near point, but though the hit was a bad one it was no chance. The 150 went up at ten minutes to two, and at 154 McDonnell went on for Boyle. Mr. Grace scored two and three from his first two balls, and then in his second over Mr. Lucas drove him for two, and hit him splendidly to square leg for four. Luncheon now took place, the score standing at 167 for one wicket, Dr. W. G. Grace not out 82, and Mr. A. P. Lucas not out 41. Since the fall of the wicket 76 runs had thus been put on without a chance. Both batsmen had played admirably, their patience being only equalled by the power of their hitting. There had been one or two trifling blemishes in the fielding, which had, however, been very dashing, safe, and keen. All did so well that it would be scarcely fair to say more than has already been said on this point.

Play was resumed at a quarter to three. Mr. Grace hit Palmer's first ball to leg for four, Bannerman bowled from the pavilion wicket. Mr. Grace hit a bad ball from Palmer to leg for four, and cut the next for three. A two cut from Bannerman made Mr. Grace's individual score 100, and this fact was recognised round the ground by a general cheer. He next cut Bannerman for three, and Mr. Lucas placed Palmer to the on for two. Four byes then sent up the 200 at ten minutes past three, W. G. Grace not out 105. Boyle took the ball from Palmer at 203, and Mr. Lucas drove Bannerman for two. Then at last, at twenty minutes past three, the old Cantab played a ball from Bannerman hard into his wicket, and retired for a faultless 55, an innings for which he was loudly cheered and which will be remembered many years. His chief hits were five fours and nine twos. He and Mr. Grace had put on 120. Barnes's walk to the wicket was applauded. He began with a lucky snick for four. Blackham was twice hit severely, once by Bannerman and once by Boyle. Mr. Grace drove Boyle grandly to the off, all along the ground, for four. Barnes made another fortunate snick, this time for two, and then cut Bannerman neatly for three. Mr. Grace drove Bannerman splendidly to the on for four, and then from the next ball gave the first and only chance of his innings, being missed from a very hard drive, when he had made 135, by Alexander fielding out deep behind the bowler. The gross total at this point was 245. Barnes drove Boyle for three, sending up 250 at four o'clock. Murdoch at point did a brilliant bit of fielding. Palmer was put on to bowl in place of Boyle at 254. Barnes cut each bowler nicely for three, and then drove Palmer three. Mr. Grace drove Palmer to the off for four, and at 269 Alexander went on instead of Bannerman. The new bowler's third ball was played by Barnes hard into his wicket, and the Notts crack bat had to go back again. His 28 was not one of his best displays, but he made several well-timed cuts—three for 269. Lord Harris joined Mr. Grace, whose score was 145, and who now drove Alexander hard to the off for four and cut him for four in the same over. (Enthusiastic cheers.) Then came the great event of the day, as at twenty minutes past four, with the total at 281, a good ball from Palmer just took Mr. Grace's off stump a couple of inches below the bail, and the champion was out for 152, one of the best and certainly, the occasion considered, the most remarkable batting achievement of his whole career. His hits were twelve fours, ten threes, fourteen twos, and 46 singles. He was in for precisely four hours and only gave one chance, the hard running catch to Alexander in the long field. The Kentish amateurs, Lord Harris and Mr. F. Penn, were now together. The latter made a very had bit, which, however, no one could get to. Boyle in fielding a ball fell and hurt himself on the head. At this point by mutual consent a new ball was substituted for that with which the innings so far had been played. Lord Harris hit two fours and a single from the first three balls bowled with the new ball, and 300 went up at a quarter to five. (Renewed applause.) Bannerman relieved Alexander at 304. Lord Harris hit a full pitch from Palmer to leg for four, and Mr. Penn cut Bannerman very hard for four, the first fourhit of the day which was not a boundary. Mr. Penn cut Palmer brilliantly for four, and Boyle went on at 318. Mr. Penn drove Bannerman to the off for four—another run out hit—but the succeeding ball bowled his off stump, and England wickets were down for 322. Mr. Penn's 25 included some magnificent hits. Mr. A. G. Steel became his captain's partner, and after a while Lord Harris cut Bannerman for four. Mr. Steel drove Boyle for four, and Lord Harris, twice drove him straight and grandly for the same number—350 up. Palmer resumed bowling at 355. Mr. Steel placed a ball to leg for three, and at 360 Moule took the ball from Bannerman. Four byes were run, and then Mr. Steel hit Palmer hard to the off for four—370 up—and snicked him for four more in the same over. As runs came rapidly. Alexander went on for Palmer, and Mr. Steel cut his first ball for four. Lord Harris drove Moule into the Pavilion for four, and at a quarter to six an enormous outburst of cheering welcomed the 400. Mr. Steel directly afterwards hit Moule to leg for four, but no other runs were made before a neat catch at slip dismissed Lord Harris for a magnificent innings of 52, the chief hits of which were seven fours and five twos. Grand as was the batting yesterday, his Lordship's form was conspicuously good, and some of his drives were perfect—six for 404. The Hon. A. Lyttelton came next. At a few minutes to six a magnificent right-hand catch, high up, by Boyle at short mid-on, got rid of Mr. Steel, who had batted in capital style for 42—seven for 410. Mr G. F. Grace came in five minutes before time, but was well caught for 0 by Bannerman at deep mid-off. Play then ceased for the day, the score standing as under :—

ENGLAND.

Dr. W. G. Grace, b Palmer	152
Dr. E. M. Grace, c Alexander, b Bannerman	36
Mr. A. P. Lucas, b Bannerman	55
Barnes, b Alexander	28
Lord Harris, c Bonnor, b Alexander	52
Mr. F. Penn, b Bannerman	23
Mr. A. G. Steel, c Boyle, b Moule	42
Hon. A. Lyttelton, not out	4
Mr. G. F. Grace, c Bannerman, b Moule	0
Byes, 8 ; leg-byes, 10	18
(To be continued.)	410

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE thirteenth Annual Exhibition of the Society was held at Simla on the afternoon of Saturday last. His Excellency the Viceroy formally opened the Exhibition. Through the kindness of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, the spacious premises known as "Kennedy House" were placed at the disposal of the Committee. The pictures were neither so good nor so numerous as those exhibited last year, but there were not wanting special instances of artistic skill to redeem the character of the Exhibition. Surgeon Major Willcocks carried off the Viceroy's prize for his "Burnham Beeches," a charming water colour sketch. The Commander-in-Chief's prize fell to the share of Captain Strahan for his highly finished painting of mountain scenery "On the Chini road." Mrs. Denzil Ibbetson secured the Society's second prize. What many thought the feature of the Exhibition was Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee's excellent picture, "a Parsee priest at prayer." His Excellency eloquently eulogised it, and I can only add my humble testimony that for warmth of colour and general artistic finish it was unequalled in the Exhibition. Both Colonel Sankey and Mr. Graham were again to the fore this year, the latter carrying off the Society's fourth prize for "Flowers from under my Window." The new feature added to the Society's Exhibition last year, in the shape of native art industries was conspicuous this year by a large and curious display of pottery, terra cotta frieze, and Kabul carpets.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant Governor on behalf of the Committee said :—My lord, on this the occasion of the Thirteenth annual Exhibition of the Simla Fine Arts Society—the first held during your Excellency's Viceroyalty—I wish on behalf of the Committee to thank your lordship for consenting to become the patron of our Society, and for honouring us by your presence here to-day. The Exhibition has suffered this year, as it did last, from various circumstances which have diminished the number of pictures sent in. The war in Afghanistan has deprived a number of our best artists of the time required to paint pictures, though we trust that the war has furnished many of them with subjects which will embellish our walls in future years. (Applause). The concurrence of the opening of the Poona Fine Arts Exhibition with ours at Simla has, again, diminished the number of pictures sent to us in previous years by many talented artists of the Bombay Presidency. Up to 1879 the Poona Exhibition was held earlier than ours, and the two did not clash. Since 1879 the date of the Poona Exhibition has been changed, and both are held in September. It is impossible to make the Simla Exhibition earlier on account of the weather, or later on account of the close of the season and the departure of visitors. I fear, therefore, that unless the Bombay Society see fit to revert to the date formerly fixed for their Exhibition—which was held generally in August—our Exhibition will suffer in future years as now from this cause. But though the number of pictures sent for exhibition may be fewer, there is no falling off in quality. We have this year better pictures than we had last year, notwithstanding the causes which I have mentioned which tend to depress the Exhibition, and with the return of peace, we may expect further improvement in both numbers and quality. Comparing the figures of the present with the past year, we have—

	1879. Oils.	1879. Water &c.	1880. Oils.	1880. Water &c.
Contributors (including lenders)	32	106	23	66
Pictures	85	277	63	182

I am encouraged to take a hopeful view of the future by the fact that we have this year an unusual number of young lady contributors. With their assistance, I think the Committee is justified in anticipating success. (Applause). I would also acknowledge the kindness of many ladies and gentlemen who have lent pictures. Our Society has been for the last thirteen years an annual gathering with no element of permanence in it. Our funds have been provided by receipts at the door of the Exhibiton rooms, and our expenditure has been equal to our income, and has, in fact, sometimes exceeded it. Through the liberality of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, we are enabled to hold the exhibition in this excellent house, and have been saved a charge for rent, which last year pressed heavily upon our resources. We have no fixed places for the exhibition of pictures, and altogether our arrangements are as temporary as it is possible for them to be. This year we have, at the suggestion of H. E. Sir Frederick Haines, determined to invite persons who take an interest in the subject to unite and form a permanent society for the encouragement of Fine Art. If the invitation is accepted, as I trust it will be, by a sufficient number of gentlemen, we shall place these exhibitions upon a more certain basis, and shall give consistency and continuity to the objects of the society. Another reason for forming a permanent society at Simla is the early prospect which we have of providing a room for our exhibition in the new public buildings which are to be constructed on the ridge. In this building may be placed any collection of pictures and books which the Fine Arts Society of the future may be able to make. The success which has attended the efforts of the Society hitherto is owing to the unremitting exertions of the gentleman who has filled the position of Honorary Secretary. (Applause). To Major General C. C. Johnson and to Colonel Maisey, who have successively filled the post of Honorary Secretary, the cordial acknowledgments of the Society and of the public who have appreciated these exhibitions are due for the trouble and time they have given to the subject. Colonel Maisey has, I regret to say, been prevented by family affliction from being present on this occassion. The work of arrangement has been carried out by General C. C. Johnson, Major Strutt, Major Henderson, Captain Pierson, and Captain Cole, assisted by two young ladies whose services deserve hearty acknowledgment—I mean the Misses Newmarch. (Cheers). The prizes to Exhibitors have been awarded as follows :—

The Viceroy's prize No. 69, water colour, "Burnham Beeches'—Dr. Willcocks.

The Lieut. Governor's prize, No. 43, water colour, "Dwarka in Storm"—Major Pullan.

The Commander-in-Chief's prize, No. 31, water colour, "On the Chini road"—Captain G. Strahan.

The Hon'ble C. Grant's prizes, Nos. 44 to 47, "Afghan Sketches"—Lieutenant O. Radford.

An Amateur's prize, No. 25, oils, "Alexander"—Mrs. Jamieson.

The Society's 1st prize, No. 42, oils, "Snowy Peaks, Khagan Valley"—Major Strutt.

Do. Do. 2nd prize, No. 40, "Wailing"—Mrs. Denzil Ibbetson.

The Society's 3rd prize, No. 19, oils, "A Parsee priest at prayers"—Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee.

The Society's 4th prize, No. 160, water colour, "Flowers from under my Window"—Mrs. Graham.

Last year an exhibition of native industrial art manufactures was added to the Exhibition of the Fine Arts Society. The success which attended the first Exhibition has encouraged the promoters of it to attempt a second similar one this year, and it is hoped that these exhibitions may become annual in future. (Applause). The general object of the Committee is to encourage decorative industries which have a direct connection with Native Fine Art handed down by long tradition. There is no doubt that such exhibitions have beneficial effect upon art manufacture by showing examples of good taste in design and of skill in workmanship, which must influence the public in the choice of specimens, and encourage artists whose work has met with approval. The Committee of Industrial Art is fortunate in having for its Honorary Secretary an officer like Captain Cole, whose great experience in such exhibitions, and whose knowledge of art manufacture and taste in design have contributed so greatly to make the exhibition attractive and tastful. In conclusion, on behalf of the Committee of the Simla Fine Arts Society, I have to request your lordship to declare this Exhibition open.

H. E. the Viceroy said :—Your honour, Ladies and Gentlemen, in rising to comply with the request just made to me by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, I feel myself in one respect at some disadvantage, because although this is, as you have just told us, Sir Robert, the thirteenth exhibition of the Simla Fine Arts Society, it is the first occasion upon which I have had an opportunity of seeing the collection made for the Exhibition, and under these circumstances I have no means of instituting any comparison between this Exhibition and those which have preceded it, and nothing, so for as my own judgment might go, the progress which I doubt not has been made by this Society from year to year. I must, therefore, content myself, in the remarks which, according to custom, I am about with your permission to address to you before formally opening this Exhibitions, with asking you to consider with me for a short time what are the objects of this Institution, on whose behalf we are assembled here to-day. It must be borne in mind that the Exhibition collected within this compound has a two-fold object. Here in the house itself, we have a collection of drawings and paintings, and in the buildings outside we have another collection of native works of Industrial Art, and it is in these two separate aspects, first as a Fine Arts Society, and then as an exhibition of native Industrial Art that the Exhibition ough to be considered. Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, with respect to the object of the Fine Arts Society I think it may be briefly defined to be to promote to the utmost the cultivation of the Fine Arts by persons in private life, and to establish by means of prizes a relative standard of excellence. Now, let us consider for a few moments under what difficulties amateur artists in India have to do their work in connection with artistic matters. It seems to me that those who devote themselves to the cultivation of the Fine Arts in this country, genrally labour under some disadvantages, to which persons at home are not so much exposed ; because it may truly be said that almost everybody in India has plenty to do. There seems to me to be much less of that leasure which is so largely enjoyed by many persons in England, and which those who are very fortunate devote to the cultivation of the Fine Arts. For the military man in India has a hundred calls upon him every day, and the civilian is hard at work from early morning to the shades of evening, and they have, therefore, but little time to devote to the worship of the muses. (Applause.) But yet, if I mistake not, this exhibition shows what soldier and civilian can alike accomplish even under the difficulties which I have described, when they devote their leisure, perhaps the more keenly enjoyed because so short, to the cultivation and pursuit of the Fine Arts. We see on these walls ample proof that the amateur artist in India does not fall behind the same description of person in England, and that in spite of such difficulties as a hot sun, a scorching wind, and a sandy desert he is still able to give us records of places famous in history of the grand scenes of Oriental nature and of the customs and features of the many races which dwell in this land. We have, for instance, here an interesting spot on the coast of Bombay, represented alike in storm and calm, the Himlayas, on whose ridges Simla has so strongely perched itself, are depicted under various and striking aspects—the sports of the field have supplied their characteristic subjects, and in the midst of all their arduous and successful labours these gallent officers whose absence is so justly lamented to-day, and who, I trust, will soon return and next year fill this room with their works, have found the time to give us spirited sketches of those scenes in Afghanistan made famous by the deeds of the British Army. (Applause.) Take it all in all, as it appears to me, India is a rich field for the artist, full as it is of places of interest, of buildings of great architectural beauty, and of scenes upon which Nature has lavished all her grandeurs and her charms. (Applause.) I think that the truth of this estimate may be proved by even a cursory examination of the works which now adorn these walls. I feel no little diffidence in venturing even upon the faintest criticism of works such as these we see before us to-day, because I am nothing of an artist myself, and I particularly dislike to hear people talk about that which they do not understand (laughter) ; and I am bound to say that I never felt greater regret than I have done since I came to India, that if I have any artistic talent it was unfortunately so ill-cultivated that it was never developed. It would have been most agreeable to me to have taken back with me, on my return home, some few sketches which would have served to bring back to my mind those beautiful scenes which I have passed and hope to pass through during my connection with this country. If you look at the pictures upon these walls representing Indian scenes, I think you will find ample proof that India is, as I have said, a rich field for the artist. There is tha drawing, by Major Pullan, of "Dwarka in Storm" which is, I think, a remarkable work of art, and Captain Strahan's most successful representation of mountain scenery, "On the Chini Road", while Lieutenant Radford and others give us very interesting reminiscences of scenes through which our army has passed in Afghanistan ; and Colonel Sankey contributes some charming landscape pieces. We have, too, a flower subject by Mrs. Graham, which, I confess, gave me quite a start from the feeling of freshness and the odour of flowers that seemed to come from it as one stood before it. But it is not India alone which is depicted here. We have here most pleasant reminders of England and the English life, to which we hope some day to return. We have those shady beeches which are so characteristic of many parts of our country, and the representation of which, by Surgeon-Major Wilcocks, has been so highly appreciated, that the Committee have awarded to him the prize which I have so much pleasure in giving upon this occasion. (Applause.) And then we have a a charming pair of blue-bells by my gallant friend Captain Pierson, which I am quite certain you have all seen with great pleasure. I have heard it whispered that there is some dissatisfaction in Simla Society because there are so few works from Captain Pierson's pencil in this Exhibition. Well now, ladies and gentlemen, I am happy to take this opportunity of defending my gallant friend from any criticism of that kind by pointing out to you that the person who is addressing you is the real culprit. I have been guilty of throwing upon him an amount of work which he has done to my great advantage in a most able manner, however much it may have been to your detriment. (Applause.) There is yet one other picture to which even in this cursory examination of the contents of this Exhibition I must invite your attention. To my mind it is a most striking picture. I mean the the picture by the Parsee artist, Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee, representing a Parsee priest at prayers, and I am bound to say that in its highly effective light and shade and warmth of coloring it is well worthy of the prize awarded to it, and an admirable example of what native artists are capable of doing. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I will pass on, that I may not detain you long, to the consideration of the claims which the other portion of this Exhibition has upon our attention. I mean that part of it which contains specimens of native industrial art, and which owes so much to the zeal, taste, and ability of my friend Captain Cole. (Loud applause.) For me that exhibition has a special interest. It is only in its infancy, for this, I understand, is the second year of its existence, but I hope it may ultimately accomplish a valuable work, and that it will help to cultivate and encourage native art—that is to say, purely native art, instinct with the style of the country, and based upon its ancient, historical, and artistic traditions. I will venture to say that all the best art which the world has ever seen has been truly national in character—the outcome of religion, history, and civilization of each race. I confess for myself that I have no faith in eclecticism in art. Art is not a dead thing to be merely copied from the models of the past ; it is in its full power and perfection, the result and, as it were, the flower of a nation's whole life. And, therefore, if art is to flourish among the natives of India, it must be *Indian* art, not a cold and barren imitation, however clever, of the art of Europe, but the real product of the life and traditions of this *land*. I rejoice to hope that from the small and humble beginnings of the exhibition which we see here to-day—those small beginnings from which almost all great and useful things have in their commencement sprung—may come forth the cultivation by the natives of this country of their own art which will restore their claim to be counted among the artists of the world. (Applause.) In this, as in all things in India, it is our duty not to stifle or overpower the national life of the country, but to develop and uphold it. If we were here only for a day, holding our position solely by our power, and retaining our grasp on India merely from the lust of empire, then we might perhaps desire that all national feelings, all recollections of their early history, all love of their characteristic art should die out of the hearts of the Indian people. But if we believe, as I believe, that we occupy our present place in India in the course of God's providence, not merely as passing conquerors, but with a great work to do for the people of this country which will be interwoven with the history, and which has its due part to fulfil their progress, then it should be our work to endeavour to keep alive all that is high, noble, and beautiful on their past traditions and past national life, and to encourage, to reverence, and to admire it. Nothing is easier than to destroy, and of all things, art can perhaps be most easily destroyed ; and one form of destruction is sometimes known in Europe under the name of "restoration." (Laughter.) I hope the day is not far distant when the ancient monuments of India may be placed under such control as will tend to preserve them intact and unmutilated to future ages. (Applause.) For it should be our effort more and more in this country not to destroy but to improve —not to overthrow the traditions and native civilization of some of the most ancient races of the world—but to elevate and purify and develop them : to retain and strengthen what is good ; to remove what is false and evil, and thus to wed together in indissoluble and prolific union the earliest and latest developments of the Aryan races. I am the last man in the world who would shrink from changes which the advance of time render necessary, or to cling to obsolete usages merely because they are old. I have no sympathy with a dry and barren spirit of conservation, which struggles to preserve institutions and habits from which all life has departed. (Cheers.) But at the same time I am strongly convinced that reform to be real and effective must be tempered by reverence, and must be a growth and not a mere destruction ; and while I would give the people of India the fullest benefit of modern science and modern knowledge of Western progress and civilization, I should desire to blend them with their own historical traditions, so as to supplant no portion of them except by something better, and retain the harmony and continuity of their national life. Now, if I am not mistaken, it is in something of this spirit that the Committee, who have got together this Exhibition, and who, I trust, will continue their labours in future years, are conducting their work. (Applause.) There are there in that outer building many works which are modern in date, but what all those who have most judgment in this matter value in those works is the successful reproduction of ancient patterns, or what is better than the most skilful copying of such patterns, the working on ancient lines. It can be seen from an examination of this Exhibition how successfully that has been done in many cases ; and I am very glad to find many Schools of Art—notably the school at Jeypore—are working thoroughly in the true spirit, and have already done much to resuscitate the beauties and attractions of ancient Indian Art. And, therefore, it is that I rejoice to see such an exhibition as this ; and I trust, as I have said, that it is the beginning of a large and valuable work. There is one circumstance which was mentioned to me today, and which I think is interesting, and that is that this Exhibition contains in much larger proportion than the Exhibition of last year, works which have been contributed by the artists or manufacturers themselves. The proportion of loan articles was much larger in last year's Exhibition than this year. Now, if an exhibition is to have any practical effect upon art, that is exactly what we want. Up here at Simla the Exhibition of the best models of ancient art would have very little influence on artists or workmen ; but the bringing together the works of our artists of the present day and submitting them to the criticism of good and competent judges, and sending down the best of them with prizes and commendation—that is the most effective mode of cultivating good taste and encouraging the advance of art. Ladies and gentlemen, I feel, as I have said, a great interest in this undertaking, not only for the reasons I have mentioned, but also for another reason. There is, I fear, much in the conditions of modern life which tends somewhat to separate and keep apart the European and Native in this country somewhat more than was the case in former days. The rapidity of communication, the weekly mails, the frequent furloughs, in spite of their advantages and blessings, all tend to a certain extent in that direction, and it is, therefore, a great satisfaction to feel that there are other circumstances connected with our time which may counteract the evil ; and among them we may count that greater acquaintance we have in the present day of the history, the art, and the jurisprudence of the past, which ought to help us to know better and to appreciate more highly the native civilization of India, to feel how ignorant is the inclination to disparage it, and that it is upon the ancient foundations of that civilization alone that we can hope to erect firm and enduring the superstructure of that wider and higher life which it should be the great aim of our Government to foster and advance.

Ladies and gentlemen, I now declare this Exhibition open. (Applause.)

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 28.

CANNANORE, 4-50 p. m.—Weather clear ; wind N. W. Rainfall 15 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine ; wind W. 4 ; thermometer 79 ; barometer 29·964. Rainfall 7 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. N. N. W. ; thermometer 75·25, 76 ; barometer 30·074, 29·99. Rainfall 15 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-20 p. m.—Weather fine ; wind W. ; thermometer 96 ; barometer 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. light ; thermometer 79. Rainfall 24 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Byculla. In. Cts.
Previously registered.	66 74	72 41	61 83	69 51
Sept. 27 Monday	0 2	....	....	....
,, 28 Tuesday	....	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total....	66 76	72 41	61 83	69 51

NOTE.—The return from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year ; registration commenced this year from June 23.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—SEPT. 27.

(BEFORE MR. HART.)

A SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

DORABJI SORABJI AND OTHERS VS. MUNJEE CURRUMSEY.

THE parties to this suit were carrying on the business of supplying work and labour to a factory in Broach.

Upon an adjustment of the accounts between them it was found that over Rs. 1,000 were due by Munjee to the plaintiffs. For this sum he executed a promissory note, payable on demand, in September 1877. Out of consideration to the defendant, the sum was not demanded till now, that is, only a few days before the claim would be barred by law.

The defendant, while admitting the debt, asked the court that he be allowed to pay the sum by instalment, as he had to provide for his family, and to satisfy several judgments obtained against him out of a monthly income of Rs. 30.

Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, his Honour ordered that the money should be paid within two months from the date of judgment.

(BEFORE MR. SPENCER.)

A MORTGAGEE'S CLAIM TO RECOVER RENT.

HASSUMBHOY BIN SYEDINA AND OTHERS VS. RAMJI BHICA.

THIS was an action to recover Rs. 300, being the amount of rent due to the plaintiff by the defendant. It appears that the plaintiff advanced about Rs. 68,000 to the defendant on a mortgage of his property. The latter could not pay the interest upon the loan, whereupon the mortgagee obtained an order from the High Court allowing him to take possession of, and recover, rents, in respect of all the mortgaged property. Accordingly, possession was taken of all the property, except a coach builders' factory situated at Lohar Chawl, which was allowed to remain with the mortgagor to suit his convenience, and it was to recover the rent of this property that the present action was brought.

It is contended on behalf of the defendant that plaintiff had no right to recover any rent in respect of a property whose possession he had not taken. His Honour held that the plaintiff should execute he decree obtained in his favour at the High Court.